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The Indians *of* America

A Reference List
for
Schools and Libraries

by
Elizabeth G. Dennis
St. Paul Public Library

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston
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PREFATORY NOTE

These lists were prepared by Miss Elizabeth G. Dennis primarily to aid the schools of St. Paul in the use of library material. They have also been found very useful in the Reference Department, the Children's Room, and the Branch libraries. They have proved so valuable that it seems desirable to make them available to other schools and libraries.

WEBSTER WHEELOCK,
Librarian.

St. Paul Public Library.

FOREWORD

This list was originally compiled for use in the Saint Paul public libraries and the Saint Paul public schools. It is addressed mainly to librarians, teachers, and pupils in grade and junior high schools. The entries particularly for the children are very full. Short lists are attractive and lead away from confusion, but it is obvious that if a given amount of material on a certain subject is wanted for mass use at a stated time, the long list, only, can supply the want, since circulating shelves in public libraries are in a chronic state of depletion and the familiar "not in" faces the borrower at many points. On the other hand, the classed arrangement, the grading, and the descriptive and critical notes give this list ease of consultation and make it a satisfactory guide for individual use.

Selection is based on the most trustworthy bibliographies available. Moreover, the books themselves have been carefully examined. Bibliographical notes glimpse a little of the material too scientific or too specific for inclusion, and are a means of making the average reader aware of the extensiveness of the literature on this subject. About four hundred fifty titles are listed. Date of publication is given. The grading is in parentheses. Notes and annotations are from various lists and authoritative writings. Eskimos are not included.

We hear much about the vanishing Indian. Figures, to the contrary, have it that the Indian population is increasing. But the Indian pressed into the white man's mold is a sad and melancholy spectacle. The Indian of sacred ceremonies, of songs and traditions, of symbols and beautiful art *has* vanished. We must study him vicariously

if we study him at all. Henry James, early in his career, investigated life's timepiece and drew up his private schedule. He found one way of taking life was to be occupied with just the sense and image of it without actual immersion. In the matter of the real Indian no other way remains, and it is hoped that the list herewith offered may be an aid in calling up this proud and enduring figure as it was before the white man's crushing and absorbing operations got fully under way.

ELIZABETH G. DENNIS.

Saint Paul, July, 1927.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The literature of the subject is already vast and continually increasing. The better encyclopedias contain material of value. "The Britannica" (11th edition) gives one of the best résumés available; the article under "Indians, North American" includes tables showing tribe, stock, degree of intermixture, condition, progress, etc., and lists authorities. From this paper the reader is referred to the general bibliography following the discussion under "America" which treats of the American aborigines. A good review under "Indians" may be found in "The new international" (1915); tables of population and reservations, maps, etc., and a plate in color showing six North American types are helpful inclusions, and the articles in the same work on the individual tribes are excellent. "The Americana" (1915) also gives a good article under "Indians" which includes linguistic stocks north of Mexico as determined at date of issue, and shows a color-plate of native American races from Labrador to Tierra del Fuego. General descriptive and pictorial material for children is contained in "The book of knowledge" (Grolier ed. 1923) and in "Compton's pictured encyclopedia" (1923).

Of first importance are the publications of the U. S. Bureau of American ethnology whose researches, comprising annual reports and bulletins, have been appearing for the last forty years. These records cover all phases of the subject and are a storehouse of information, and while the papers are of unequal value, they are in general well done. Special monographs and treatises are also to be found in the publications of the Smithsonian institution and the U. S. National museum. The Museum of the American Indian Heye foundation publishes much material in the form of monographs, Indian notes, and leaflets. The Field Columbian museum and kindred institutions also print notable Indian

material; as a case, W. H. Holmes' "Archaeological studies among the ancient cities of Mexico," a work of high value and one of the best on Mexican architecture, is a Field Columbian publication. Of the books containing bibliographical suggestions, Bancroft's "Native races of the Pacific States" (1874–82) and Winsor's "Narrative and critical history of America" (1889), v. 1, are standard to their dates. Hodge's "Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico" (1912) notes books at the end of most of the chapters, and gives a full list including magazine articles in the second volume. Wissler's "The American Indian" (1917) appends a similar list. Farrand's critical essay on authorities contained in his "Basis of American history" (1904) is, however, more useful to the average reader than any of the above, as it is grouped according to subject, and briefly evaluates the books mentioned.

A few outstanding works too technical for the following list should be singled out. Mindeleff, "Navaho houses," Roth, "Introductory study of the arts, crafts, and customs of the Guiana Indians," Bowditch, "Mexican and Central American antiquities," Culin, "American Indian games," and Jenks, "The wild-rice gatherers of the upper lakes" (a good study of a single phase of the food quest) are government publications all useful to the special student. Pueblo pottery is studied by both Holmes and Cushing in the annual report of the Bureau of American ethnology 1882–83. Ancient pottery of the Mississippi valley is also studied in the same report. Somewhere in his critical essay on authorities, above referred to, Mr. Farrand directs the general reader to a remarkable condensation of the work of Morgan and Bandelier, to be found in the introduction to John Fiske's "Discovery of America." On social organization Morgan's "Ancient society" is still the authority, and Bandelier's epoch-making studies of the Aztecs remain the starting-point. Two very recent books must not be overlooked. "Crashing Thunder," the life story of a Winnebago, first published as an ethnological treatise, is here enlarged from data subsequently given by the author, and edited by Dr.

Paul Rodin, an ethnologist who has made a particular study of the Winnebago tribe. "The relation of nature to man in aboriginal America," by Clark Wissler, describes in a skillful fashion the geographical influences which have helped to determine the Indian's character and destiny. Perhaps no one has done more than Mr. Wissler to make the American Indian intelligible.

Of extraordinary interest in elementary schools, folklore is one of the more special aspects of Indian study which seems to call for emphasis in these notes. As a general work Brinton "Myths of the New world" may be first mentioned since it is comprehensive as well as readable. Taylor, "Primitive culture" is standard, and good in its treatment of American religious ideas. Curtin, "Creation myths of primitive America" accounts for the origin of this world in detail. "The journal of American folklore," published by the American folklore society is a first-aid reference, being wide in range and of superlative value. It prints attractive bibliographies and reviews new books as they appear. Several institutions, particularly the American museum of natural history and the Field Columbian museum, are devoting attention to myths from special stocks. Writers in the sphere of Mexican and Peruvian myths have been few, and bibliographies scanty. In his "Latin-American mythology" (1920) Professor Hartley Burr Alexander includes a full list and claims it is the only one extant aiming at a systematic classification of the sources and discussions of the mythology of the Latin-American Indians as a whole.

The bibliography of the mythology of the Indians north of Mexico is immense and the published collections relating to particular tribes or localities are very numerous. An excellent summary of the literature of the mythology of the Indians north of Mexico by Chamberlain is contained in volume xviii, 1905, of the "Journal of American folklore." In the January-March number, 1914, of the same journal, T. T. Waterman has a noteworthy paper entitled "The explanatory element in the folklore of the North American Indians." Mr.Waterman asserts that the satisfaction

an Indian gets out of the recital of a tale is not intellectual, but emotional. A list of myths conveniently arranged by tribes follows the paper. "Circular of information regarding Indian popular names" lists a few of the published writings on folklore, myths, and legends to its date, 1915. Mr. J. W. Powell has treated the main topics of the mythology of the North American Indian in his sketch issued in the first annual report of the Bureau of American ethnology (1879–80). Professor Alexander's "North American mythology" (1916) is an attempt in the field, admirably carried out, and said to fill a definite need. Grinnell, Dorsey, and Miss Fletcher have dug out Algonquin tales, especially Pawnee. Frank Cushing and Matilda Coxe Stevenson have labored among the Zunis. Dr. Washington Matthews has gathered up Navajo legends. Boas, Curtin, and Mooney are a few of the others who merit high praise for special service in preserving North American folklore. But the material which forms the basis for study has been very unevenly recorded notwithstanding the tireless energy of certain specialists. In some regions native folklore has been preserved in fairly complete form; in others, folklore areas are relatively bare for hundreds of miles. Tribe after tribe has been ignored, and in some instances the folklore has largely disintegrated.

References

"The Indian is a true child of the forest and the desert. The wastes and solitudes of nature are his congenial home. His haughty mind is imbued with the spirit of the wilderness, and the light of civilization falls on him with a blighting power. His unruly pride and untamed freedom are in harmony with the lonely mountains, cataracts, and rivers among which he dwells; and primitive America, with her savage scenery and savage men, opens to the imagination a boundless world, unmatched in wild sublimity." — *Parkman.*

Bolton, H. E. The Jesuits on the Pacific slope. 1921. In *The Spanish borderlands*, pp. 188–206.

"The Indians had a definite place in the Spanish scheme. Apart from the fact that Indian wars were costly, Spain wished to have the natives preserved and rendered docile and contented wards of the government. . . Spain turned to the missionaries because the Indians were 'well disposed to receive the friars.' " — *Author.*

Bowditch, C. P., *ed.* Mexican and Central American antiquities, calendar systems, and history. (U. S. Bureau of American ethnology, no. 28.) 1904.

Contains many illustrations.

Brinton, D. G. The American race. 1901.

"There is no satisfactory comprehensive work on the American Indians. D. G. Brinton's *American race* covers the tribes of both continents, but is so conclusive that many groups of importance are not noticed and many points of fundamental significance are not even considered. While systematic in form the treatment is discursive and unsatisfactory. It is nevertheless a work of great learning and will be found useful by the student." — *Farrand.*

——. The myths of the new world. 1905.

A comprehensive work of value. Addressed, the author says, to the general reader rather than the antiquary.

Catlin, G. North American Indians. 1914.

Letters and notes on their manners, customs, and conditions, written during eight years' travel among the wildest tribes of Indians in North America, 1832–38. With 320 illustrations carefully engraved from the author's original paintings.

"Excellent for the tribes of the northern plains." — *Farrand.*

Curtis, E. S. The North American Indian; being a series of volumes picturing and describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska. There are 12 volumes. Each contains between 150 and 200 full-page illustrations; volume 8 is supplemented by a set of large plates. 1907–24.

"For a quarter of a century, Edward Curtis, student and photographer, has been recording the life and history of the American Indian."

Cushing, F. H. Zuñi breadstuff. 1920.

"Mr. Cushing's account is replete with information respecting not only the food products of the Zuñi tribe with whom he lived from 1879 until 1884, but of their methods of preparation, and the myths, ceremonies, and daily customs pertaining thereto." — *Foreword.*

Twenty-seven full-page illustrations are scattered through the text. This volume is one of a series of Indian notes and monographs recently published by the Museum of the American Indian Heye foundation.

Doyle, J. A. The natives. 1882. In *English colonies in America*, vol. 1, pp. 9–17.

Farrand, L. Basis of American history. 1904.

Chapter VI, Classification and distribution of the American Indians 1500–1900. Chap. XVIII, entitled *Critical essay on authorities*, is practically a select bibliography out of the immense literature upon the general subject of the volume. Among the maps is an excellent one, in color, showing the distribution of the American Indians, about 1,500 by linguistic stocks; another, also in color, gives present distribution (1904).

Fiske, J. Ancient America. 1892. In *The discovery of America*, vol. 1, pp. 1–147.

"In his treatment of the Iroquois and Aztec, Fiske is judicious; but his more general views are open to much objection." — *Farrand.*

Goodrich, S. G. Lives of celebrated Indians, by the author of Peter Parley's tales. 1843.

The author's numerous juvenile and educational works gave him a wide reputation in his day. In this volume he discusses some twenty Indian chiefs. Montezuma, the Inca, and a chief of the Araucanians have a place in the discussion.

Grinnell, G. B. Cheyenne Indians. 1923.

"An exhaustive but entertaining history of the tribe which is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Indian social customs, home life, religious dances, and the status of women. It is based on close observation and intimate acquaintance."

Harmon, D. W. A journal of voyages and travels. First published in 1820. 1903.

"The author spent nineteen years of his life in the service of the North West Fur company. The journal was written from day to day among the wild people and the scenes he describes. The account is a plain unambitious narrative and is, all things considered, entitled to implicit credit for veracity."

Mr. Harmon's voyages extended from Montreal nearly to the Pacific, and contains much valuable material on the Indians.

Hebard, G. R. The Bozeman trail. 1922.

"Interesting record of early frontier life and Indian fighting with frequent quotations from original records, most of them never before published."

Hodge, F. W., *ed.* Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico. 2v. 1912.

"Treats of all the tribes north of Mexico, including the Eskimo, and those south of the boundary more or less affiliated with those of the United States. Gives a brief description of every linguistic stock, confederation, tribe, tribal division and settlement known to history or to tradition, together with biographies of Indians of note, and sketches of their customs, arts, institutions, etc. The arrangement is alphabetical. Contains a large map showing the linguistic families of North America north of Mexico."

Holmes, W. H. Pottery of the ancient Pueblos; Ancient pottery of the Mississippi valley. In *U. S. Bureau of American ethnology*, 4th annual report, 1882–83, pp. 257–436.

——. Textile fabrics of ancient Peru. In *U. S. Bureau of American ethnology.* Bulletin, no. 7. 1889.

Howard, O. O. My life and experiences among our hostile Indians. 1907.

Records the author's observations, adventures, and campaigns among the Indians of the great West. Entered chiefly because of 10 chromo-lithograph plates showing Indian objects of interest and curiosity, reproduced in exact facsimile. Each plate is carefully explained. There are many other interesting illustrations in black and white.

Hulbert, A. B. Indian thoroughfares. (Historic highways of America, vol. 2.) 1902.

"But they have left their trails behind them — and nothing else so interesting, so pregnant with varied memories, so rich in historical suggestion." — *Author.*

Huntington, E. The red man's continent. A chronicle of aboriginal America. 1919.

"It gives an account of the main facts of geographic environment in American history, with special reference to the effect of geographic conditions upon the Indians."

James, G. W. Indian basketry. 1902.

"Describes the basket-making peoples of the Southwest, the Pacific coast, and Alaska, and their handiwork. Profusely illustrated with photographs and drawings."

——. Indian blankets and their makers. 1914.

"Concerned mostly with Navaho blanket-weaving, but includes a short chapter on the Pueblo weavers, and one on the Mexican blanket. The volume is beautifully illustrated with many reproductions, in color, of fine examples."

Jesuits. The Jesuit relations and allied documents. 1925.

"It presents for the first time in a single volume, and in their own words, the story of the Jesuit missionaries in North America from the establishment of their first Acadian mission to their final surrender of the Jesuit estates, in gift, to Canada in 1789. Interesting and important."

"In 1894 Reuben Gold Thwaites edited a monumental edition of this work, covering the period from 1610 to 1791. But this edition limited to 750 sets was beyond the reach of the general reader. Mrs. Kenton has come to the rescue by compiling in a single volume, in English, the essential documents of this vast hoard."

"The introduction to Parkman's *The Jesuits in North America* (1867) gives a general discussion of the Indians with whom the Jesuits came in contact and the whole book refers liberally and critically to the 'Relations.'"

Kroeber, A. L. Handbook of the Indians of California. (Smithsonian institution. Bureau of American ethnology. Bulletin 78.) 1925.

Presents as concretely as possible, the history and customs of some fifty former tribes of California Indians.

Larned, J. N. Indians. 1923. In *The new Larned history*, vol. 5, pp. 4347–75.

The discussion covers Aztec, Maya, and Inca areas.

Leupp, F. E. The Indian and his problems. 1910.

"An authoritative and unbiased work which contains an appreciation of Indian character, a review of past government dealings with the Indian, and suggestions for future policies. The author was at one time Commissioner of Indian affairs." The little book entitled *In the Red man's country* is an interesting supplement to this work written four years later.

Lindquist, G. E. E. The red man in the United States. 1923. (For the teacher.)

A survey of Indian affairs conducted primarily to aid the work of the Protestant churches among the Indians, but containing comprehensive data on the social, economic, and educational conditions as well. Appendices contain much useful statistical material.

McKenney, T. L. History of the Indian tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the principal chiefs. Embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits, from the Indian gallery in the Department of war at Washington, 1837–44.

Markham, C. R. The Incas of Peru. 1911. (For the teacher.)

Historical and legendary essays, based on a study of original sources. Inspired by an acquaintance with Prescott and a visit to Peru over fifty years ago. A useful work for students. Squier's *Peru* should also be noted. According to Bryce it is the fullest and most careful account of Peruvian and Bolivian antiquities.

Miner, W. H. The American Indians north of Mexico. 1917.

Recommended as "a satisfactory popular introduction to the study of a remarkable people." Includes a good bibliography and a list of linguistic families of American Indians north of Mexico (after Boas).

Moorehead, W. K. The American Indian in the United States, period 1850–1914. 1914.

A passionate but conscientiously just presentation of the acuteness of the Indian problem, with some recommendations for improving conditions. The author is director of the Department of American archaeology, Philips academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

——. Stone ornaments used by Indians in the United States and Canada. 1917.

This book describes certain charm stones, gorgets, tubes, bird stones, and problematical forms. There are nearly three hundred illustrations, some in color. A prodigious amount of work has been performed in the scholarly fashion characteristic of Mr. Moorehead who since his boyhood has been an active student of everything pertaining to American archaeology.

Morgan, L. H. Houses and house-life of the American aborigines. (Contributions to North American ethnology, vol. 4.) 1881.

"An epoch-making book of rare and absorbing interest." — *Fiske.* Includes houses of the Aztecs and certain classes of Yucatan and Central America.

Parsons, E. W. C., *ed.* American Indian life by several of its students. 1922.

The contributors each write about the tribe with which he has lived or of which he has knowledge at first hand, but the form of presentation is fictional and the language popular. The stories are not only readable Indian tales, but authentic pictures of the daily life of Indians. The appendix gives notes about each of the tribes represented, including a bibliography.

Schoolcraft, H. R. Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States. 1851–57. Illustrated in part color by Capt. S. Eastman and others. 6 vols.

"This work was the first means of introducing Indian legend and tradition to the general reader. It gained a considerable reputation as to scholarship. Parkman, however, thought it quite inadequately done, particularly in view of the unusual facilities placed at the author's disposal."

Schoolcraft lived among the Indians in the West and around the Great Lakes for many years.

Spence, L. Myths and legends of Mexico and Peru. 1913.

"The author calls attention to the folly of the tendency to speak of America as a continent without a history. He points out that for centuries prior to European occupation Central America was the seat of civilizations boasting a history second to none in richness and interest. It is to correct misconceptions that he offers this book, the result of recent archaeological researches into the ancient civilizations of Mexico and Peru."

Many full-page illustrations, some in color.

Swanton, J. R. Indian tribes of the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent coast of the Gulf of Mexico. 1911. (Smithsonian institution. Bureau of American ethnology. Bulletin 43.)

Westlake, I. B. American Indian designs. 1925.

Thirty-six plates, of which sixteen are in color. The designs are both prehistoric and modern, many of the old being from collections of pottery in Sante Fé and Albuquerque. The second, tenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second annual reports of the Bureau of American ethnology also furnished much material. The reader is referred to these reports which are fully illustrated with beautiful specimens of Pueblo pottery.

Winsor, J., *ed.* Narrative and critical history of America, vol. 1. 1889.

"No small part of the value of this work is due to the editor's own bibliographical contributions."

Wissler, C. The American Indian. 1922.

"Intended as a general summary of anthropological research in the New World, and presents a store of information on Indian customs and culture."

——. Indian beadwork. 1919.

"The most famous beadwork is that of the American Indians; in fact, no other people produce anything like it . . . Beadwork is modern, that is, it originated with the introduction of glass beads after the discovery of America in 1492. Yet there was something like it before, known as porcupine quill embroidery."

A study of both quill and beadwork. Of the beads two kinds — true embroidery and weaving. Mr. Wissler is an anthropologist of note.

Indians North of Mexico

Bailey, C. S. Big Hawk's decoration. 1917. In *Boys and girls of colonial days*, pp. 22–32. (4–5)

What happened to a little boy and girl on their way home from school.

Bass, F. Our land; The coming of the white man. 1900. In *Stories of pioneer life*, pp. 1–20. (3–4)

Beach, W. W. Indian miscellany. 1877.

Interesting fugitive papers concerning the aborigines of America. Reprinted mainly from reviews, magazines and the like. One, by Lewis H. Morgan, is on Indian migration; another, by John Watson (signed 1822), is entitled "Narrative of the Long walk."

Blaisdell, A. F. Fighting the Indians. 1917. In *American history for little folks*, pp. 53–8. (3–4)

——. Pocahontas, the Indian princess; The Indians, and how they lived; King Philip's war; The Indians attack Haverhill. 1913. In *The child's book of American history*, pp. 30–35, 48–70. (4–5)

Brooks, E. S. The story of the American Indian. 1887. (7–8)

His origin, development, decline, and destiny.

Burton, A. H. Story of the Indians of New England. 1902. (5–7)

"Life of the aborigines before the coming of the white man and of the long struggle with him for the land of their heritage."

"As a rule, the settlers [of New England] treated the natives with justice and kindness. The learned John Eliot translated the Bible into their language, and converted many by his preaching. In 1674, there were four thousand Indians in New England who professed to be Christians. Schools were introduced among them, and many learned to read and write. The English always paid for the land which they occupied. But the Indians hated them none the less for that. They felt that the white men were there as masters; they dreaded them, and keenly watched for a chance to destroy them." — *Fiske.*

Cannon, C. J. The Pueblo boy. 1926. (8–9)

"A story of Coronado's search for the seven cities of Cibola which relates how Tyami, a twelve-year-old keeper of turkeys on the mesa of Acoma, warns neighboring tribes of the coming of the white men, meets Coronado on his expedition into New Mexico, and saves his people from attack by the explorers. Many customs of the Pueblo Indians and occasional legends are woven into this historically correct narrative."

Carpenter, F. G. Among the Indians. 1922. In *New geographical reader; North America*, pp. 397–403. (5–6)

Chandler, K. Bird woman of the Lewis and Clark expedition. 1905. (2)

"A few incidents from the journals of Lewis and Clark, retold in very simple words and illustrated with many interesting pictures of Indian life."

Crane, L. Indians of the enchanted desert. 1925. (9)

"The picturesque and fascinating account of the problems of an Indian agent who lived more than a decade among the Navaho and Hopi Indians of Arizona in the heart of the Painted Desert. Indian lore and Indian character are vivid and full of life, but the tone of the book is colored by bitter criticism of the methods of the Indian Bureau. Some fifty crystal-clear photographs illustrate the text."

"This is an exciting book for all Americans. No one has more deeply felt nor more vividly described the great Painted Desert of the United States than Leo Crane. And no one has better understood or been more truly sympathetic with the inhabitants of that enchanted desert."

Dellenbaugh, F. S. North Americans of yesterday. 1901. (9)

Descriptions and photographs of antiquities of North and Central America. Indian industrial life is considered at some length.

"A pleasantly written popular work, but is unsystematic in treatment." — *Farrand.*

Dickson, M. S. First Americans; Valley town in old New England. 1915. In *Camp and trail in early American history*, pp. 1–18, 86–109. (4–5)

Drake, F. S. Indian history for young folks. 1919. (7–9)

"This is still the best general book for boys and girls about the American Indian. The revised edition of 1919 adds five new chapters, bringing the story to the end of the Indian troubles in 1891."

Drake, S. A. Indian trails; Indian character. 1911. In *The making of New England*, pp. 142–8, 184–6. (6–9)

Eastman, C. A. The Indian today. 1915. (For the teacher.)

"A well-known Sioux presents in simple, forceful style his view of the problems of the Indian. He compares former conditions, social and industrial, with those of 1915, and criticizes the agency system and the injustices of the government, while recognizing all efforts to help the Indian to independence."

——. The soul of the Indian; an interpretation. 1911. (For the teacher.)

"Dr. Eastman has done for the soul of the Indian what Lafcadio Hearn has done for the soul of the Japanese, and done it, too, within far smaller compass." — *R. Burton.*

Eggleston, E. Stories of American life and adventures. 1895. (3–5)

Faris, J. T. Carried away by the Indians (Hannah Dustin). 1916. In *Real stories from our history*, pp. 45–51. (6–8)

Garland, H. The book of the American Indian. 1923. (9)

Short sketches and stories of life on the Indian reservations, with illustrations by Frederic Remington which are independent interpretations of Indian life.

Goddard, P. E. Indians of the Southwest. 1913. (For the teacher.)

A short account comprising ancient peoples, modern pueblos and nomadic tribes. By a curator of anthropology in the American museum of natural history. Informing and well illustrated.

Gordy, W. F. The Indians. 1906. In *Stories of American explorers*, pp. 23–50. (5–6)

Grinnell, G. B. A boy in Indian camps: The council at Fort Benton. 1913. In *Beyond the old frontier*, pp. 235–74, 323–363. (8)

——. First families of America. In *The mentor*. 1921. Serial number 217, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 1–34. (7–9)

Many illustrations — eight full-page.

——. The Indians of today. 1911. (8)

"A standard work on the North American Indian. His character, his belief, his myths and stories. Gives former distribution, main family divisions and tribes with important facts about each; the reservations, the Indian agent, and every phase of the Indian question clearly set forth."

Guthe, C. E. Pueblo pottery making. 1925. (For the teacher.)

"A detailed study of pottery making by the Pueblo Indians of Ian Ildefonso, New Mexico. Each step of the work from the preparation of the clay to the symbolism of design used, is clearly explained and well illustrated. An unusually good book on the subject."

Hale, E. E. The Jesuit relations. 1905. In *Stories of adventure*, pp. 141–54. (7–9)

The Jesuit fathers were the special literary men of the time and were obliged to write letters home from the points where they were at work. Father Jogue was attached to the Mission among the Hurons, and his own narrative of an attempted journey to Quebec in 1642 is here recorded.

Hart, A. B. Adventures on Lake Champlain (1609, by Champlain); Experiences of a Jesuit missionary (1643); The Indians of the South (1618); The tale of Pocahontas (1613–14); A typical Indian treaty (1645); A story of Indian captivity (1677–78); The Iroquois (1644). In *American history told by contemporaries*, vol. 1, pp. 125–9, 129–32, 203–5, 214–18, 318–20, 321–4, 501–6, 525–8. (8–9)

——. A French exploration (1615, by Champlain); Indian life (1609–13); The French trade with the Indians (1749). 1903. In *Source book of American history*, pp. 14–17, 23–26, 100–103. (7–9)

These extracts, and the foregoing, are significant parts of first-hand narratives.

"From the first the Indians attracted the curiosity and interest of the white explorers and settlers. Most of the original accounts of them are now rare and costly, and reprints are in expensive editions. Schools must in general depend on the abundant extracts to be found in collections." — From *Historical sources in schools.*

——. The Indians. 1902. In *Camps and firesides of the Revolution*, pp. 71–116. (7–9)

——. Indians. 1902. In *How our grandfathers lived*, pp. 173–215. (6–8)

——. The ship and the Indians; Big Indians and little Indians; Indian students at William and Mary college. 1901. In *Colonial children*, pp. 28–30, 91–130, 216–17. (5–7)

Hawthorne, N. The Quakers and the Indians; The Indian Bible. 1896. In *Grandfather's chair*, pp. 35–47. (6–8)

Higginson, T. W. The first Americans. 1905. In *History of the United States*, pp. 1–24. (For the teacher.)

——. The first voyage to Virginia; Visit to an Indian princess; Captain Gilbert's adventures with the Indians; Smith captured by the Indians; Captain Smith and Pocahontas; King Powhatan; A Virginia princess; An Indian dance in Virginia; Indian children; Visit of Pocahontas to London in 1617. 1915. In *Young folks' book of American explorers*, pp. 177–86, 225–8, 236–52, 257–63. (7–9)

Significant parts of first-hand narratives.

Holland, R. S. The lost children. 1913. In *Historic adventures*, pp. 9–20. (6–8)

Hough, W. Hopi Indians. 1915.

"Mr. Hough (as a head curator of the U. S. national museum) has spent a good deal of time in the Hopi villages. He describes the country in which the Hopis live, their towns, their social and religious life, manners, and customs, arts and crafts, amusements, history, traditions and myths, and devotes one chapter to a number of brief biographies of important personages among them."

A small book, very useful to teachers.

Howells, W. D. Stories of Ohio. 1897.

Humphreys, M. G. Missionary explorers among the American Indians. 1913. (8–9)

"Brings together in convenient form the main facts of the lives of John Eliot, apostle to the Indians; Samson Occum, Mohican; David Brainard, missionary in the forests; Marcus Whitman, pathfinder and patriot; Stephen Riggs, forty years with the Sioux; John Lewis Dyer, snowshoe itinerant. Wherever possible, the author has made use of original letters and diaries."

Irving, W. Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains. 1902. (8)

"To render the Far West this style (the style of Addison and Lamb) is perhaps not big and broad enough." — *Bliss Perry.*

——. Traits of Indian character; Philip of Pokanoket. In *The sketch book*, pp. 275–304. (7–8)

Jackson, H. M. F. H. A century of dishonor. 1893. (For the teacher.)

James, G. W. Little journey to some strange places and peoples of our southwestern land (New Mexico and Arizona) 1911. (5–6)

Johonnot, J. Indian stories. 1887. In *Stories of heroic deeds*, pp. 25–49. (3–5)

Kidder, A. V. An introduction to the study of southwestern archaeology with a preliminary account of the excavations at Pecos. 1924.

Technical, but interesting to students and brings the subject well up to date. Many illustrations.

Lamprey, L. Matooka's white man (John Smith); The powwow in the swamp. 1922. In *Days of the colonists*, pp. 1–10, 23–31. (6–9)

Lang, A. A boy among the red Indians. 1900. In *True story book*, pp. 1–15. (6–8)

Lang, A. Peter Williamson (captured by Indians, 1754). 1895. In *The red true story book*, pp. 213–25. (5–7)

Leacock, S. B. The aborigines of Canada. 1915. In *The dawn of Canadian history*, pp. 25–44. (For the teacher.)

An excellent summary.

Lipps, O. H. The Navajos. 1909. (For the teacher.)

One of the *Little histories of North American Indians* series. The author says it has not been the intention to present any new facts concerning the Navajos, but rather to bring together the facts already known of the tribe.

McMurry, C. A. Parkman's life in a village of Sioux Indians; Coronado's exploring trip in the Southwest. 1904. In *Pioneers of the Rocky Mountains and the West*, pp. 165–200, 225–48. (5–6)

Morris, C. The Indian massacre in Virginia; The French of Louisiana and the Natchez Indians. 1900. In *Historical tales: American*, pp. 40–48, 76–87. (7–9)

Old South leaflets. Eliot's brief narratives. Wheelock's narrative (1762). Vol. 1, nos. 21–22. Manners and customs of the Indians (1637); The beginning of King Philip's war. Vol. 4, nos. 87–8.

Significant parts of first-hand narratives.

Parish, J. C. The man with the iron hand. 1913. (7–9)

"Story of the French explorers in the Mississippi valley, told from the standpoint of the Indians whose country the white men entered. The central figure is Henry de Tonty."

Parkman, F. The boys' Parkman; comp. by Hasbrouck. 1921. (6–8)

"In *The boys' Parkman* the most thrilling and picturesque passages from Parkman's works are collected. . . . All of the chapters have to do in one way or another with the Indians, their manners, customs, and characteristics, and the first chapter describes in a fascinating way the traditions and fates of various Indian tribes. The chapter is taken from *The conspiracy of Pontiac*."

——. Indian tribes east of the Mississippi. 1903. In *The conspiracy of Pontiac*, vol. 1, pp. 3–49. (7–9)

Parsons, E. W. C., *ed.* American Indian life. 1922. (9)

"A first attempt to summarize in attractive and popular form reliable information on American Indian life and character as shown by modern scientific research. In the form of twenty-seven stories, each written by an anthropologist who has first-hand knowledge of tribe described. Beautifully illustrated."

Parsons, E W. C., *ed.* A Pueblo Indian journal, 1920–21. 1925.

"Crow-wing's journal is not a record of his own family, rather of Hopi town life and might be compared to a newspaper. He says on January 15:

" 'The policeman (Government) is going around the house to tell the men to go down to the day school. So all go down. The Agent is there. He tells the men there is some kind of sickness (measles among the Navaho) so we must not go to another village. And also we must delay the Buffalo dance until the sickness is over.' "

Many footnotes light up this unique document.

Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. Boy with the U. S. Indians. 1913. (7–8)

"Full of authoritative information, as it passed the censorship of the United States bureau of ethnology and office of Indian affairs."

Roosevelt, T. The Indians of the border. 1900. In *Episodes from the winning of the West*, pp. 1–7. (8–9)

——. Red and white on the border. 1909. In *Stories of the great West*, pp. 203–18. (6–8)

St. Nicholas. Indian stories retold. 1905. (5–6)

Sanchez, N. V. Spanish and Indian place names of California. 1914.

Traces, where possible, the origin of the names and tells interesting stories connected with them.

Saunders, C. F. The Indians of the terraced houses. 1912. (For the teacher.)

"A first-hand account of the Pueblo Indians. The many illustrations bring the marvels of Southwest very near to us."

Schultz, J. W. Friends of my life as an Indian. 1923. (9)

"Material collected by the author while on a camping trip with a tribe of Blackfeet Indians of which he is a member, in an effort to preserve the legends, customs, and history of a rapidly disappearing race."

——. The quest of the fish-dog skin. 1913. (7–8)

"Two heroes of *With the Indians in the Rockies* make a trip to the Pacific to procure a seal skin for an Indian Chief."

——. Rising Wolf, the white Blackfeet. 1919. (7–9)

"True adventure story of Indian days, of a sixteen-year-old boy's first winter among the Indians."

——. With the Indians in the Rockies. 1912. (6–8)

"While on a trapping expedition with a party of Blackfeet Indians, Thomas Fox, a boy of fifteen, and his Indian friend Pitamakan, are cut off by snow and obliged to spend the winter alone in the Rockies."

Seton, E. T. Book of woodcraft and Indian lore, pp. 10–60, 444–551. 1912. (6–8)

Seymour, F. W. Indians today. 1926. (For the teacher.)

"A fairly complete résumé of the story of the American Indian in all his tribes, brought into the convenient compass of a single small volume. Mrs. Seymour, who is a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has not only assembled the vast amount of factual material necessary, but she has given it logical arrangement and interesting humanized presentation . . . diversifying the narrative with anecdotes, references to personalities who have figured prominently in Indian history, and picturesque accounts of Indian customs."

Shaler, N. S. Aboriginal people of North America. 1892. In *Story of our continent*, pp. 153–65. (7–9)

Shaw, E. R. The Indians. 1900. In *Big people and little people of other lands*, pp. 103–9. (3–4)

Starr, F. American Indians. 1899. (5–8)

"A very comprehensive and well-written book on the chief tribes of North America. It deals with every aspect of Indian life."

——. Wild Indians. 1901. In *Strange peoples*, pp. 13–16. (5–6)

Tappan, E. M. A Spanish peddler among the Indians (by Cabeza de Vaca); The seven cities of the wilderness (by Fiske); How the cliff-dwellers lived (by Prudden). 1914. In *The world's story*, vol. 12, pp. 27–34, 55–72. (8–9)

——. Stories of the western Indians. 1914. In *The world's story*, vol. 13, pp. 435–77. (8–9)

Includes: A Choctow holiday (by Catlin); What the Indians thought of the white men (by Grinnell); The Indian story of the Custer tragedy (by McLaughlin); The Temecula valley, an American Grand Pré (by Jackson).

U. S. Bureau of American ethnology. Circular of information regarding Indian popular names. 1915.

A selection of simplified Indian names designed to meet the request for Indian names suitable for use by Camp fire girls.

Verrill, A. H. Indian relics. 1913. In *Harper's book for young naturalists*, pp. 263–89. (7–8)

Williams, G. A. The boy's book of Indians and the wild West. 1911. (4–7)

Valuable for the many full-page illustrations in color by the author.

Wissler, C. Indians of the forest; Indians of the plains (includes Indians of the southwest). 1925. In *The pageant of America*, vol. 1, pp. 5–64. (7–9)

Mr. Wissler is a high authority upon the Indian of North America. Copious illustrations drawn from the best sources light up his text.

——. North American Indians of the plains. 1920. (8–9)

An attractive little book. Many illustrations.

STORIES

Gregor, E. R. Running Fox. 1918. (7–9)

A thrilling story for boys. The same characters appear in *White Wolf*, and again in *Spotted Deer* which tells of the capture of a young Delaware chief by the Shawnees.

Hooker, F. C. Star: the story of an Indian pony. 1922. (5–7)

"Told from the point of view of Star, a pony belonging to Songbird, the daughter of Comanche chief."

——. When Geronimo rode. 1924.

"A colorful and true picture of life in a frontier army post during the last campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona. The author knows facts and setting from an intimate acquaintance, the 10th cavalry, whose adventures in Indian fighting she recounts, having been her father's troop. Will be considered for its historical facts rather than for story interest."

"It is a vivid tale of kings that used to be, involving both the fighting and the love-making of brave men."

La Flesche, F. The middle five. 1914. (6–8)

The son of an Omaha chief tells of his life in a mission school; how the boys ran away to join the Indians' buffalo hunt, and other escapades.

Mr. La Flesche's work has been frequently noted in the reports of the Bureau of ethnology. He studied the Omaha tribe jointly with Miss Alice Fletcher.

Lange, D. The Sioux runner. 1924. (6–9)

The setting for this story is the Missouri river and the country of the Sioux as it existed in 1864.

Miller, W. H. Medicine gold. 1924. (8–9)

A story of hunting in Canada.

——. Red mesa. 1923. (7–9)

"Real Indian warfare blazes up during the search for the 'Red mesa' mine. A tale of the Southwest."

Moon, G. P. Chi-Weé. 1925. (5–6)

"You can't help liking this little Indian girl who lives in a strange house on the sunny mesa, high above the desert that she loves."

——. Chi-Weé and Loki. 1926. (5–6)

"Here is a tale of a little maid
And a boy of a desert band;
Of the things they did and the games they played,
In far off Indianland."

Further adventures of Chi-Weé. Both volumes are delightfully illustrated by Carl Moon.

——. Lost Indian magic. 1918. (6–8)

A thrilling story of mystery and adventure, based on an old Indian legend, especially interesting to boys and girls of Boy Scout and Camp fire age.

Sabin, E. L. General Crook and the fighting Apaches. 1918. (7–8)

"Jimmie Dunn spends a year in captivity among the Apaches. Making his escape he joins General Crook in his Indian campaign and frustrates an Indian uprising by tapping the telegraph line and sending the warning."

Schultz, J. W. Danger trail. 1923. (6–8)

"Another Tom Fox and Pitamakan story, which tells of a journey into the northwest for the Northwest fur company."

——. Plumed snake medicine stories. 1924. (6–8)

"After a winter of famine, Raven Calling and Painted Wings, aged medicine men, journey southward with their young grandsons to find the powerful plumed snake medicine. The account of their adventures and of the tribal ceremonials and customs will interest older boys."

——. Questers of the desert. 1925. (6–8)

"Reads like truth — a boy with the Hopi Indians on a pilgrimage south through Arizona. The lure and history of the country share interest with ambushes by Apaches."

——. Seizer of eagles. 1922. (6–8)

"An account of the way a plucky Indian lad was fired with the desire to attain the right to be called a 'Seizer of eagles,' and of his thrilling experiences on the road to achievement. The simple straightforward style is adapted to convey the story of Indian life."

——. The war-trail fort. 1921. (6–8)

Further adventures of Pitamakan, the Indian boy, and Thomas Fox, whose uncle decides to build a new trading-post in the midst of the Indians, in one of the greatest war trails of the country.

Tomlinson, E. T. The pursuit of the Apache chief. 1920. (6–8)

A tale of Geronimo.

BIOGRAPHY

Catherwood, M. H. The last great Indian (Pontiac). 1898. In *Heroes of the middle West*, pp. 117–41. (5–6)

Eastman, C. A. From the deepwoods to civilization. 1916. (8–9)

The author, a Sioux Indian, describes his school and college days and his work for his own people, whose wrongs, at the hands of politicians and speculators, he depicts forcibly. Well illustrated from photographs. His earlier life is pictured in "Indian boyhood."

——. Indian heroes and great chieftains. 1918.

"Concerns the adventurous lives of fifteen Indian chiefs."

Foote, A. E. Pocahontas, the Powhatan's daughter. 1907. In *Explorers and founders of America*, pp. 126–35. (5–7)

Geronimo. Geronimo's story of his life; taken down and edited by S. M. Barrett. 1906. (8–9)

"A prisoner of war, the great Indian chief, was extended the privilege of stating the causes 'that impelled the Apache to rebel against law.' The story is simple but it reveals the Apache spirit — still flaming."

Howard, O. O. Famous Indian chiefs I have known. 1908. (6–9)

General Howard's experience with Indians began in the Everglades before the Civil War, and later was continued on the western plains.

Hulst, C. S. Indian sketches. 1912. (5–7)

"Pere Marquette's mission, his life among the Indians of the northwest; accounts of the Pottowatomie chiefs, Pokagon and Menominee, and their people."

Husted, M. H. Stories of Indian chieftains. 1900. (3–4)

"Tecumseh, Osceola, Pontiac, Logan, King Philip, Pocahontas, Red Jacket. Closes with a chapter on the Indians of today."

Johnston, C. H. L. Famous Indian chiefs; their battles, treaties, sieges, and struggles with the whites for the possession of America. 1909. (7–8)

Ogg, F. A. Tecumseh. 1919. In *The Old Northwest*, pp. 131–50. (For the teacher.)

Sabin, E. L. Boys' book of Indian warriors and heroic Indian women. 1918. (7–8)

"This book is written according to the Indians' view of matters."— *Foreword.*

Sweetser, K. D. Book of Indian braves. 1913. (5–7)
Powhatan, Osceola, Sequoyah, King Philip, Joseph, Sitting Bull, Pontiac. Illustrated by G. A. Williams.

Wade, M. H. B. Ten big Indians; stories of famous Indian chiefs. 1905. (4–6)

Whitney, E. L. Four American Indians. 1904. (4–6)
King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Osceola.

CHILD LIFE

"Children between seven and eight years of age enjoy living imaginatively in the lives of children of other times or lands. The life of the Indian child is usually the one which makes the strongest appeal, because the costume is picturesque and the free life alluring." — From "A kindergarten — first-grade curriculum." U. S. Department of the Interior. Bulletin No. 15, 1922.

Bayliss, C. K. Lolami, the little cliff-dweller. 1901. (4–5)
"Portrays the cliff-dwellers' life and surroundings in the story of a little boy's adventures before the coming of the white man." Continued in *Lolami in Tusayan.*

Davis, K. W. Tigua Indian cradle song. 1898. In *Cradle songs of many nations.*
The lullaby included in this collection was obtained from an Isletan Pubelo Indian at the home of Mr. C. F. Lummis. *See also* lullabies in Burlin's *The Indians' book.*

Deming, T. O. Indian child life. 1899. (1–3)
Pleasant sketches of the children of different tribes. Full-page colored plates and illustrations in black and white.

Eastman, C. A. Indian boyhood. 1902. (6–9)
"An inside view of the education, sports, games, worship, pleasures, and hardships of Indian boyhood about forty years ago. Dr. Eastman, who is a full-blooded Sioux, lived until he was fifteen with his tribe on the plains of the Northwest."

——. Indian child-life. 1913. (5–8)
Fourteen stories taken from the author's *Indian boyhood* and *Old Indian days.*

Fairgrieve, J. Red Indian children. 1923. In *Children of many lands,* pp. 37–55. (3–4)

Fox, F. C. Indian primer. 1906. (1–2)
Describes five types of Indian life with history, myths, and legends pertaining to each type.

Haines, A. C. Indian boys and girls. 1906. (3)

Husted, M. H. Stories of Indian children. 1897. (2–4)

"Stories and poems about the Indian child, his family life and a few of his favorite legends."

Jenks, A. E. Childhood of Ji-shib, the Ojibwa. 1900. (3–5)

"An unusual book by an intimate student of Indian character. The simple narrative appeals to children and is singularly successful in revealing the real life and soul of an Indian boy."

Jewett, M. Hopi, the cliff-dweller. 1909. (1–2)

"A rather too poignant account of the loneliness and suffering of little Hopi, imprisoned in the family granary for safety, when hostile Indians invade the pueblo."

McDonald, E. A. B. Indian children; Pocahontas. 1900. In *Child life in many lands*, pp. 44–51. (3–4)

McFee, I. N. C. Little Fox. 1917. In *Boys and girls of many lands*, pp. 140–49. (6–7)

Morcomb, M. E. Red Feather stories. 1916. (2–3)

Portrays the life of the forest Indian of the New England and Middle colonies with emphasis on child life. A school reader.

St. Nicholas. Indian stories retold from St. Nicholas. 1905. (4–6)

Contains fifteen stories, seven of which are stories of child life.

Schultz, J. W. Sinopah, the Indian boy. 1913. (4–6)

The history of a Blackfoot Indian boy, son of a chief. *With the Indians in the Rockies* relates later adventures of the boy, who was afterwards known by the name of Pitamakan.

Snedden, G. S. Docas. 1899. (3)

"The life of a California Indian boy when he lived in his native village and after he went to live at the Mission."

Stow, E. Boys' games among the North American Indians. 1924. (3–6)

"The Indian tribes spent a large portion of their time in amusements and athletics which ranged all the way from child's play to inter-tribal ball games. A few of the games that were considered as belonging especially to boys are described in this volume."

Strong, F. L. Black Hawk. 1896. In *All the year round*, vol. 2, pp. 81–3. (2–4)

Wade, M. H. B. Our little Indian cousin. 1901. (4–6)

"About Yellow Thunder, a little Indian lad; how he and his family lived, worked, and played when America belonged to the Indians."

Wade, M. H. B. Ten little Indians. 1904. (4)

Lorenzo the Pueblo, Nandin the Chippewa, Grey Eagle the Sioux, and seven others.

Wiley, B. Children of the cliff. 1905. (3)

"In the arid land of the Southwest little Mavo and Teni wander away from their home, meet Indian foes, and find new ways among the tunnelled cliffs."

——. Mewanee, the little Indian boy. 1912. (2–3)

"The everyday life of a chief's son."

FOLKLORE

"More naive and childlike than either Greek or Norse myths, and fully their equal in picturesqueness, are the Indian myths of our own country — a peculiar product of wild, free, barbaric, out-of-door life." — *Field, in "Finger-posts to children's reading."*

Austin, M. H. The basket woman. 1904. (4–5)

Nearly true stories. Some are adapted from Indian folk lore, and some are of Indian life and character. All are about the Paiutes.

Bailey, C. S. Stories from an Indian cave. 1924. (4–6)

Tales of the Cherokee Indians who lived in the mountain region of the South and built log houses in the sides of the hills.

Beston, H. The sons of Kai. 1926. (5–7)

The story of the twin sons of Kai underlies the sacred fire dance of the Navahos. It is adventurous and dramatic, simply told with little encumbering symbolism.

Borland, H. G. Rocky mountain tipi tales. 1924. (4–6)

"The tales come from half a dozen tribes, Omaha, Ute, Piute, Blackfeet, Hopi, and Teton, and they are much concerned with the beginning of things — how the world was made, the first peace pipe, why pine trees keep their leaves."

"Mr. Borland has preserved the poetic charm of his originals with fine skill. The volume is of value as folklore as well as an altogether delightful collection of fairy stories for imaginative children."

Brill, E. C. The boy who went to the East and other Indian fairy tales. 1917. (4–6)

"Of the twelve tales eight are Iroquois, while the remaining four are Algonquian, the latter two being legends of the Great Lakes." — *Preface.*

Brooks, D. Stories of the red children. 1908. (2–4)

"What the little red children believe about the wind, stars, rain, and other wonders of nature."

Brown, A. F. Tales of the red children. 1909. (4–6)

"Eleven Canadian Indian stories, related with pleasing simplicity and directness of style and illustrated with spirited drawings."

Burlin, N. C., *ed.* The Indians' book; an offering by the American Indians of Indian lore, musical and narrative, to form a record of the songs and legends of their race. 1923.

"A handsomely made book, undertaken primarily in behalf of the Indians. The editor made a special study of the musical-lore, song-poetry, and decorative art of the North American Indians."

Chandler, K. In the reign of Coyote; folklore from the Pacific coast. 1905. (4–5)

Animal stories as told to some little Spanish children by three Indian story-tellers.

Cornyn, J. H. Glooskap stories. 1923. (7–9)

The stories were told around the wigwam fire in the long Canadian winter nights. The author was an invited guest.

Curtin, J. Seneca Indian myths. 1923. (9)

These are adaptations from a collection of legends, myths, and tales compiled by the author for the Bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institution which was published in 1918 for its thirty-second annual report, 1910–11. The report includes fiction.

Cushing, F. H. Zuñi folk tales. 1901.

For the purpose of study the author lived among the Zuñi Indians of New Mexico from 1879 to 1885. He was initiated into their esoteric priesthood and elected their war chief, and thereby gained an unusual insight into the inner life and customs of an Indian tribe.

Dale, E. E. Tales of the tepee. 1920. (4–6)

Stories gathered on the plains and among the hills of Oklahoma.

De Huff, E. W. Taytay's tales. 1922. (3–5)

"Pueblo stories. Simple, direct, humorous, and very well told. Addressed to younger children than the Lummis collection and drawn from a different source." "Taytay's memories," a second volume of these tales, is in the same manner.

The Pueblo Indians originally lived in New Mexico, Arizona, and the southern part of Utah and Colorado. They were more highly civilized than any other Indians of North America except those of Mexico and Central America.

"The most interesting Pueblo Indians now living in America are the Moquis (Hopis) of northeastern Arizona and the Zunis of New Mexico." — *Fiske.*

Drake, S. A. Folklore of the Pueblos. 1887. In *The making of the great West,* pp. 45–52. (6–8)

Eastman, C. A. Wigwam evenings. 1909. (4–6)

Short Sioux myths, fables, and fairy stories simply and acceptably related for children. The author heard them around the camp fire.

Eastman, E. G. Indian legends retold. 1919. (5–6)

"The collection is grouped under the Cherokee, Choctow, Iroquois, and Alaskan tribes.

There is a short chapter on Indians and their folklore, also an introduction by C. A. Eastman on the significance of Indian legends."

Gilmore, M. R. Prairie smoke. 1922. (For the teacher.)

"A curator of the State historical society of North Dakota has made a study of the Indians of the Missouri river region, learning from them about their plants and animals, their myths, stories, traditions, and customs, and preserving this lore in the present volume, which is issued as a second revised edition. The book is adapted to supplementary reading in the schools."

Grinnell, G. B. Blackfeet Indian stories. 1913. (5–7)

"Stories handed down for generations among the Blackfeet Indians, with a brief account of the ancient life and customs of the tribes."

——. Blackfoot lodge tales. 1892. (8–9)

"Indian legends and stories of adventure as they were told by the Indians themselves."

——. Pawnee hero stories and folk tales, with notes on the origin, customs, and character of the Pawnee people. 1889.

Hardy, M. E. Little Ta-wish. 1914. (4–6)

Legends from the Yellowstone park region.

Harrison, A. W. American Indian fairy tales. 1908. (5–6)

"Fairy tales of a highly imaginative order — very few are in other collections."

Holbrook, F. Book of nature myths. 1902. (2–3)

"These are mainly Indian, though a few Greek and Japanese myths are included."

Judd, M. C. Wigwam stories. 1901. (4–5)

Contents: Sketches of various tribes of North America. — Traditions and myths. — Stories recently told of Hiawatha and other heroes.

Judson, K. B. Myths and legends of Alaska. 1911. (6–8)

The myths in this volume are authentic.

"The original collections were made by government ethnologists." — *Preface.*

A few of these legends are from the folklore of the Eskimos.

Judson, K. B. Myths and legends of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes. 1914. (6–8)

"From the folklore of the Winnebago, Wyandot, Biloxi, Menominee, Ojibwa, Cherokee, and other tribes of the Mississippi Valley. An especial literary interest is attached to this group for it was the tales of the northern tribes which furnished Longfellow with the material for Hiawatha, while the legends of the southern Indians show parallels with the slave stories given form by Joel Chandler Harris."

Other regional collections by the same author are *Myths and legends of British North America*, *Myths and legends of the great plains*, and *Myths and legends of the Pacific northwest*, especially of Washington and Oregon.

——. Old Crow stories. 1917. (3–6)

How Raven brought the light, How Sun was made, When Real People were baked, How fire came to the Real People, are some of the titles.

Kennedy, H. A. The new world fairy book. 1904. (5–6)

"Tales of Indian magic and of brave warriors and chiefs, of Indian maidens and youths, and of fairies and enchanted animals."

Linderman, F. B. Indian Old-man stories. 1920. (4–5)

"Chippewa myths about Old-man, a mischievous undergod whom Manitou has intrusted with the creation of the world. They tell why children lose their teeth, why our sight fails, why dogs howl at night, and many other nature secrets."

——. Indian why stories. 1915. (4–5)

Similar to *Indian Old-man stories* and preceded it. Both are illustrated by C. M. Russell, the cowboy artist.

——. Kootenai why stories. 1926. (4–5)

"This is a continuation of the tales of origins for which Linderman has established a reputation. . . . There is a flowing movement in the narrative, such as is rarely absent from authentic primitive tellings." — *Mary Austin.*

Lummis, C. F. Pueblo Indian folk stories. 1910. (6–7)

The author lived for five years among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Matthews, W. Navajo legends. 1897. (Memoir of the American folklore society, vol. 5.) (For the teacher.)

For a general description of the Navajo this work is highly recommended.

Nusbaum, A. The seven cities of Cibola. 1926. (5–6)

A collection of Zuni folk tales retold for children. The Zunis have no written language. The author listened to the stories as they were told by the old men to her little son.

"Consistently simple and direct, and is on the whole the best adaptation of the mystical myths of the Pueblos for children of twelve or under." — *Mary Austin.*

Olcott, F. J. The red Indian fairy book. 1917. (3–6)

"Fairy tales representing twenty-four tribes. Notes name of tribe from which each story is derived. Stories are arranged according to seasons, with a subject index for the story-teller."

Parker, A. C. Skunny Wundy. 1926. (4–6)

"Mr. Parker's tales come straight out of the Long House, in the true pattern of the Senecas, which is more or less the pattern of Stone Age Telling, the world over." — *Mary Austin.*

Mr. Parker, himself a Seneca, has preserved the form of the oral tale, and Mrs. Austin further says that we have here the looked for rendition of Amerindian myth by an Indian without that unconscious deference to the classic modes of English literature which can often be traced even in the sincerest of Indian writers. The tales concern themselves with accounts of how the different animals came by their traits.

Partridge, E. N. Glooscap the great chief, and other stories. 1913. (4–6)

"Unusual legends of the Micmac Indians. An introduction describes these Indians and their great chief."

——. Joyful Star; Indian stories for Camp fire girls. 1915.

Phillips, W. S. The sandman; his Indian stories. 1918. (3–4)

"The author spent much of his early life among the Indians and learned from them their legends and traditions. Language is simple and type large."

Powers, M. Stories the Iroquois tell their children. 1917. (3–5)

Folk-lore stories, such as How the turkey buzzard got his suit, Why the partridge drums, How the robin burned his breast.

The author was adopted into the Seneca tribe and went about among the Iroquois gathering these stories from the people.

Pratt, M. L. Legends of the red children. 1897. (4–5)

Contains the Hiawatha legend.

Roberts, T. Flying Plover: his stories; told him by Squat-by-the-fire. 1909. (4–6)

"Stories of the day when great animals ruled over the world, and of how man triumphed over them when he discovered a way to make fire. Humorously and effectively told in the manner of an old Indian woman talking to her little grandson."

Roulet, M. F. N. Indian folk tales. 1911. (3–5)

"Fairy stories of the first Americans, collected from the Sioux, Pawnee, Ojibway, Blackfoot, Mohawk, Seneca, and other tribes East and West."

Schoolcraft, H. R. The Indian fairy book, from the original legends. (A new edition of the collection first published in 1856.) 1916. (5–6)

"Schoolcraft lived among the Indians in the West and around the Great Lakes for thirty years . . . and wrote stories down just as he heard them (no reference is made to tribes)."

Schultz, J. W. Blackfeet tales of Glacier national park. 1916. (8–9)

Interesting legends of the Indian tribe into which the writer was adopted when a young man, combined with his experiences on a trip going over the old trails.

Sexton, B. Gray Wolf stories. 1921. (5–6)

"Thirty Indian tales, retold from old legends. They do not duplicate the material in collections most used and are told in a direct pleasing manner."

Spence, L. The myths of the North American Indians. 1914. (For the teacher.)

A general view of the mythologies of the North American Indians.

Sweetser, K. D. Cofachiqui: an Indian princess of historic legend. 1912. In *Ten girls from history*, pp. 87–106. (7–8)

"A relic bequeathed to the New World by De Soto and his cavaliers."

Tanner, D. Legends from the red man's forest. 1895. (2–3)

Ten of the legends are adapted from Hiawatha.

Warren, M. L. R. Manabozho, the great white rabbit. 1918. (3–4)

"The Algonquins were never tired of gathering around the winter fire and repeating the story of Manabozho, the Great Hare. . . . Sometimes he was said to dwell in the skies with his brother, the snow. The Chippeways localized his birthplace and former home to the Island of Michilimakinac at the outlet of Lake Superior. But in the oldest accounts he was alleged to reside toward the East . . . and there at the edge of the earth, where the sun rises, on the shore of the infinite ocean that surrounds the land, he has his house and sends his luminaries forth on their daily journeys. It is passing strange that such an insignificant creature as the rabbit should have received the apotheosis. No explanation of it in the least satisfactory has ever been offered." —*Brinton.*

Washburne, M. F. Indian legends. 1915. (4–5)

"Seven unusual stories from different tribes, a selection important because it includes several distinctly marked styles of the primitive folk tale."

Whitman, W. Navaho tales. 1925.

"Retold from the Navaho legends of Dr. Washington Matthews. Mythological lore and long strange names sometimes hamper the stories which are otherwise simple and rich in the atmosphere of the Southwest. The symbolic illustrations are vigorous and interesting."

Wilson, G. L. Indian hero tales. 1916. (3–5)

Rand's legends of the Micmacs, and Leland's Algonquin legends of New England are authorities for most of the tales in this book.

——. Myths of the red children. 1907. (3–4)

"An excellent little book of Indian stories from a dozen different tribes. Well illustrated with pictures of Indian implements, weapons, shelters, costumes, etc., and a supplementary chapter telling children how to make these interesting things."

Zitkala Sa. Old Indian legends. 1901. (5–6)

Short fairy tales taken from the lips of Dakota Indians and simply and naturally told.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Barrett, S. M. Hoistah. 1913. (7–8)

"The life of a Cheyenne woman and the customs and legends of her people."

Catlin, G. The boy's Catlin. 1909. (6–9)

"The most interesting parts of Catlin's two volumes of letters and notes on the manners and customs and conditions of the American Indians, condensed and arranged in chronological order."

From 1832 to 1839 Catlin lived among the tribes on the Missouri.

Chamberlain, J. F. Homes in cliffs; A Pueblo home; Indian homes. 1906. In *How we are sheltered*, pp. 20–41. (4–5)

Chance, L. M. Yaba (Pueblo Indians). 1904. In *Little folks of many lands*, pp. 7–21. (2–4)

Curtis, E. S. In the land of the headhunters. 1919. (8–9)

An Indian hero tale of romance dealing with the life of the primitive tribes on the Pacific coast, their hunting expeditions and wars. Beautifully illustrated with photographs by the author.

——. Indian days of long ago. 1914. (6–8)

Story of an Indian boy, written to give an intimate picture of the life and customs of the Salish, or Flathead Indians.

Dorsey, G. A. Indians of the southwest. 1903. (For the teacher.)

The present dwellings, industries, ceremonies, and general characteristics of the Pueblo, Navaho, Apache, Yuman, and Piman Indians are described in the form of a tour through the Southwest in which the native homes of these tribes are visited and studied. Mr. Dorsey is an authority.

Du Puy, W. A. Indian hallowe'en. 1913. In *Uncle Sam, wonder worker*, pp. 198–213. (7–8)

Dutton, M. B. White Cloud, the little Pueblo girl; The Navajo boy. 1905. In *In fields and pasture*, pp. 9–31, 58–82. (2–3)

Eastman, C. A. Indian scout talks; a guide for Boy scouts and Camp fire girls. 1914. (6–9)

"Indian methods of physical training, tracking, hunting with primitive weapons, trapping, fishing. Chapters on Indian names and their significance, Indian ceremonies, Indian signals, language and picture-writing."

——. Old Indian days. 1907. (9)

"Contains legends and stories illustrating Indian customs, valuable not only for their descriptions of Indian life, but also for their remarkable human interest."

Fletcher, A. C. Indian games and dances with native songs. 1915. (For the teacher.)

"Outlines dances, gives the accompanying music and suggests the properties. Describes a number of games played by the various Indian tribes. Tells briefly about some of the rituals of naming the Indian child and gives lists of names. Miss Fletcher has made long and extensive study of this phase of Indian life."

Gregg, M. K. The red man. 1909. In *World by the fireside*, pp. 51–66. (3–4)

Grinnell, G. B. The story of the Indian. 1895. (7–8)

"Detailed description of the Indian and his mode of living, his customs and religion. Contains a chapter on the Indians of North America as a race; and brief descriptions of five of the more important linguistic family stocks with a list of the tribes belonging to each."

Is based on personal observation among the tribes of the West.

——. When buffalo ran. 1920. (8–9)

"A plains Indian tells the intimate story of his life, his childhood, and how he learnt the morale of the plains — learning to hunt, learning to fight, learning to be a man, the casualties, the adventures of nomadic life."

Hazard, B. E. Cliff dwellers and Pueblos; The Indians; Indian children. 1897. In *Indians and pioneers*, pp. 40–78. (6–7)

Higginson, T. W. Champlain on the war-path. 1896. In *Young folks' book of American explorers*, pp. 267–78. (6–9)

"This narrative (taken from the *Voyages*) is of great interest, as showing the mode of early Indian warfare, and the way in which the French at once modified it by teaching them the use of firearms." — *Author.*

"He [Champlain] was an excellent naturalist, and has left some of the best descriptions we have of the Indians as they appeared when first seen by the white men." — *Fiske.*

Hopkins, W. J. The Indian book. 1911. (3–4)

Twenty-three short stories for little children telling about the Mandan Indians. Pictures from drawings made by George Catlin.

James, G. W. The Indians of the Painted Desert region. 1903. (For the teacher.)

Portrays the manners and customs of these Indians, as observed and studied by Mr. James during his many journeys among them. Numerous illustrations picture the country and specially the appearance of the Indians.

King, C. F. Indians. 1899. In *Picturesque geographical readers*, bk. 4, pt. 2, pp. 197–208. (4–5)

Lummis, C. F. The fiesta de los muertos (The day of the dead). 1892. In *A tramp across the continent*, pp. 144–53. (6–9)

——. Some strange corners of our country, pp. 43–89, 94–121, 198–270. 1915. (6–9)

Curious Indian customs of the southwestern United States. Pueblo architecture is discussed, and one chapter is given over to the Navajo blanket.

McClintock, W. Old Indian trails. 1923.

An interesting and unusual record of fifteen years' close association with the old Blackfeet chiefs, medicine men, and common people. Recounts much of value concerning their customs, religious beliefs, and legends. By an adopted son of Chief Mad Wolf.

"Though it seems a book intended for the student it might be very much enjoyed by an intelligent boy.'

Moran, G. N. Kwahu, the Hopi Indian boy. 1913. (5–6)

"Hopi Indian life in a very ancient community is portrayed through the story of this brave son of a chief, who lived before the coming of the Spaniards. An introduction by Prof. J. W. Fewkes of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian institution gives a detailed account of the Hopi Indians."

Morgan, L. H. The League of the Ho-dé-no-sau-nee or Iroquois. 1904.

"Not only a work of prime importance to all students of Indian life and character, but a book that one reads with genuine enjoyment for its own sake."

"Mr. Morgan was adopted into the Seneca tribe, and his life work was begun by a profound and exhaustive study of this interesting people." — *Fiske.*

Mott, S. M. In the woods with Red Feather; In Alaska with Ola. 1905. In *Fishing and hunting*, pp. 44–68, 93–118. (1–2)

Newell, C. Indian stories. 1912. (5–7)

"An interesting book about the Sioux Indians, written by a man who lived among them for many years and was their friend. He tells of their traditions and beliefs, their family life, their children, their customs in war and peace, their skill in making things, and of almost every phase of the Indian question."

Parkman, F. The Oregon trail. 1889. (8–9)

Parkman's first book, describing his actual wanderings in 1846 with a company of Sioux Indians.

"Now, it was Parkman's good fortune, at an early age, to realize that, in order to do his work, it was first of all necessary to know the Indian by personal fellowship and contact. It was also his good fortune that the right sort of Indians were still accessible." — *Fiske.*

Poast, F. M. Indian names, facts and games for Camp fire girls. 1916.

"Brief information on language, symbolism, totems, signals, fire-making, houses, clothing, women's occupations, children and their names, dolls and games. Contains a list of words suitable for personal names, club names, bungalows, and boats."

Remington, F. The way of an Indian. 1906. (7–9)

"The life story of a Cheyenne boy during the period from 1849 to the death of Custer at the Little Big Horn. Many special pictures by the author."

Schultz, J. W. Apauk, caller of Buffalo. 1916. (6–8)

"The history of a Piegan warrior during the latter half of the 19th century as told to the author on different evenings around the campfire by the warrior himself."

Schwartz, J. A. A little red child. 1904. In *Five little strangers*, pp. 7–39. (3–4)

Tappan, E. M. The Indians and their ways. 1902. In *Our country's story*, pp. 34–41. (6–8)

Tolman, S. W. C. Alaska. 1908. In *Around the world*, vol. 3, pp. 9–32. (3–4)

Tolman, S. W. C. Indians. 1908. In *Around the world*, vol. 1, pp. 42–71. (1–2)

Wilson, E. N. The white Indian boy. 1919. (6–8)

The author spent more than sixty years on the western frontiers. He relates many interesting experiences and adventures and tells much of the life of the Shoshone Indians.

Wilson, G. L., *ed.* Waheenee: an Indian girl's story told by herself. 1921. (5–7)

"Stories of Indian life among the Hidatsos, a Sioux tribe, recorded by a specialist in Indian life and lore. Good illustrations. Useful to Camp fire girls."

Wright, H. C. The red man. 1885. In *Children's stories American history*, pp. 14–26. (5–6)

WARS

"It is in his military character that the Indian had most influence upon his civilized neighbors, and it is from this point of view, therefore, that we have mainly to deal with him. Brave, he undoubtedly was, but his strength did not lie mainly in his valor. He did not, like the Afghan, or the Scotch Highlander, trust to the effect of one headlong rush. On the contrary, he avoided rather than sought an engagement at close quarters. His strength lay in his power of concealment, his minute knowledge of the forest, his capacity for making long and toilsome marches without food. Nor was he wanting in those mechanical arts which supplement the skill of the warrior. His bow and tomahawk were craftily fashioned, and he readily learned the use of firearms. An Iroquois fort, with its triple palisade of wood, its galleries, and its rude machicolations was a work of no mean skill." — *Doyle.*

Abbott, J. S. C. History of King Philip, sovereign chief of the Wampanoags. 1857. (6–9)

[By 1670, the red men had acquired a good many firearms, and become expert in the use of them, so that they were not so unequal a match for the white men as formerly. About this time, there seems to have been some kind of an understanding on the part of three tribes that at the first opportunity the English should be attacked. The first attack was made by the Wampanoags under their sachem called Philip, a son of Massasoit; and the war has always been known as "King Philip's War." The struggle was not ended until]" there had been for three years a reign of terror in New England and terrible

havoc had been wrought among the English, chiefly in Massachusetts and Plymouth. Of ninety towns, twelve had been utterly destroyed, while more than forty others had been the scene of fire and massacre. More than a thousand men had been killed, and a great many women and children." —*Fiske.*

Barstow, C. L. The earlier Indian wars (by Eggleston); The Algonquin medicine-boy. 1912. In *The colonists and the Revolution*, pp. 9–19, 103–12. (5–9)

——. Indian warfare; Custer's last battle. 1912. In *The progress of a united people*, pp. 54–63, 64–9. (4–9)

Booth, W. S. A leap for life; Freeing a captive; On the trail of the hunter; John Stover's story. 1913. In *Wonderful escapes by Americans*, pp. 20–25, 67–106. (6–9)

Brady, C. T. Border fights and fighters. 1902. (7–9)

"Stories of the pioneers between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, and in the Texan republic."

——. Indian fights and fighters. 1904. (8–9)

"A history of the struggle between the U. S. army and the western Indians since the Civil War. The famous campaigns of Crook, Custer, Miles, Forsyth, and others."

——. Northwestern fights and fighters. 1909. (8–9)

"A collection of accounts of operations against Indians most of which were written by army officers who took part in the engagements described." Includes the Nez Percé and the Modoc wars.

Bryant, C. S. A history of the great massacre by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota. 1864. (8–9)

This is a contemporary and useful account. Many personal narratives and statements are included.

Byrne, P. E. Soldiers of the plains. 1926.

"Indian wars from 1866 to 1877, leading up to and including Custer's charge on the Little Big Horn. The author presents an impartial statement of the red man's case against the white, and pays tribute to his high qualities as a soldier."

Custer, E. B. Boots and saddles. 1885. (7–9)

"Describes many fights with the Indians and ends with that last tragic battle of the 19th cavalry with the Sioux."

——. The boy general. 1901. (7–9)

"The perilous adventures, the courage and the sacrifices of the daring trooper of the plains."

——. Following the guidon. 1890. (7–9)

With Custer and the 7th cavalry in 1868.

Drake, F. S. Indian history for young folks. 1919. (6–9)

"Relates the principal events in Indian wars from the time of the discovery to Custer's massacre and recent campaigns."

Drake, S. A. The border wars of New England, commonly called King William's and Queen Anne's wars. 1897. (6–9)

History of Indian warfare from 1688 to the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Eggleston, E. Brant and Red Jacket. 1879. (6–9)

"About two famous Iroquois chiefs and the part they took in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars."

——. Tecumseh. 1878. (7–8)

"The great Shawnee chief and his brother 'The Prophet,' the wars of the western Indians against the Americans, Clark's expeditions, St. Clair's defeat, and Wayne's victory, the war of 1812, and the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames."

Ellis, E. S. The Indian wars of the United States, from the first settlement at Jamestown in 1607, to the close of the great uprising of 1890–91. 1892. (8–9)

Evans, L. B. Curley, the Crow scout. 1927. In *With whip and spur*, pp. 230–52. (6–9)

An episode in the battle of the Little Big Horn. Curley was an Indian boy about sixteen, and very much attached to General Custer.

King, C. Campaigning with Crook, and stories of army life. 1890. (7–9)

"General George Crook's campaign against the Sioux after the Custer massacre, 1876."

Mowry, W. A. Simon Kenton. 1905. In *American pioneers*, pp. 119–25. (5–7)

Neihardt, J. G. The song of the Indian wars. 1925. (9)

"Deals with the last wars between the prairie Indians and the white men for the great basin pastures west of the Missouri. Mr. Neihardt's material adapts itself readily to poetic narrative, and in most cases he has remained true to authenticated history. Illustrated in black and white."

Parkman, F. The attack on Deerfield. 1902. In *The struggle for a continent*, pp. 272–86. (For the teacher.)

"This attack is attractively illustrated by a set of paper dolls reproducing six of the Deerfield children together with little booklets telling the story of their capture and the friendliness of Arosen the Indian. A wigwam and a colonial house are included. The set is entitled *Little captives of 1704*, and was published in Deerfield, Mass., in 1919.

Parkman, F. The conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian war after the conquest of Canada. 1903. (8–9)

"One of the most brilliant and fascinating books that has ever been written by any historian since the days of Herodotus." — *Fiske.*

"You cannot introduce unreal Indians as a factor in the development of a narrative without throwing a shimmer of unreality about the whole story. . . . We are thus brought, I say, to the secret of Parkman's power. His Indians are true to life. In his pages Pontiac is a man of warm flesh and blood, as much so as Montcalm or Israel Putnam." — *Fiske.*

Paxson, F. L. The last American frontier. 1910. (8–9)

"The American frontier moved rapidly, never pausing long enough for its legends to take deep root in any one place, and changing its character as it moved, so that the legends of it in any two places are different. There was hardly time for one writer to record any one phase of the American border life before it underwent its next transformation." — *John Erskine.*

Remington, F. Pony tracks. 1895. (8–9)

Adventures with General Miles in the northwest are a part of this book, which is illustrated by the author.

Roosevelt, T. Lord Dunmore's war, 1774; St. Clair's defeat, 1791. 1900. In *Episodes from the winning of the West*, pp. 26–31, 189–206. (8–9)

Schultz, J. W. William Jackson, scout. 1926. (7–9)

A tale of Indian warfare in the frontier days based on the life of the great scout, who served in many of the Indian wars, including the battle of the Little Bighorn, when Custer made his last stand.

Tappan, E. M. Wars with the red men. 1914. In *The world's story*, vol. 12, pp. 295–338. (7–9)

Wheeler, H. W. Buffalo days. 1925. (8–9)

"The personal narrative of a cattleman, Indian fighter, and army officer. For his volunteer part in the desperate fight on Sappa Creek, Kansas, in April 1875, he was offered a commission in the Fifth Cavalry and accepting it, marched, fought, and bivouacked with that famous regiment."

Wright, H. C. Indian troubles in Florida. 1886. In *Children's stories of American progress*, pp. 199–208. (5–6)

Stories

"The image of the 'bloody savage' has always hovered in the background of the American imagination. Our boys and girls have played Indian from the beginning." — *Bliss Perry.*

Alcott, L. M. Onawandah (Connecticut valley). 1908. In *Spinning wheel stories*, pp. 71–90. (6–7)

Altsheler, J. A. Apache gold. 1913. (6–9)

"An improbable but extremely interesting tale which gives considerable information on the cliff dwellers of Arizona."

——. The border watch. 1912. (6–9)

"Period of border struggle between red man and white man along the Ohio, and the defeat of the great Wyandot Chief."

——. Forest runners. 1908. (6–9)

"The war trail in early Kentucky. A stirring story, has a fine feeling for the forest and for the men who braved its perils."

——. The great Sioux trail. 1918. (6–9)

"The first of a series concerned with the opening of the West just after the Civil War."

——. The horsemen of the plains. 1910. (6–9)

"The great Cheyenne war and Custer s fight at Washita."

——. The hunters of the hills. 1916. (6–9)

"Story of the French and Indian war, giving a good picture of Indian life and warfare."

——. The last of the chiefs. 1909. (6–9)

Experiences of two young boys who, abandoned in the Rockies, spend two years trapping, and fighting Indians. They are captured by the Sioux and witness Custer's last fight.

——. The lost hunters. 1918. (6–9)

"Indian life in the Northwest shortly after the Civil War."

——. The scouts of the valley. 1911. (6–9)

"Adventures of Henry Ware and his friends with the Indians, their unsuccessful attempt to prevent the Wyoming valley massacre and their share in the battle of the Chemung."

——. The young trailers. 1907. (6–9)

"Out-of-door life in Kentucky during the early days when the Indian was a factor to be reckoned with."

Bandelier, A. F. A. The delight makers. 1916. (For the teacher.)

"A novel of Pueblo Indian life. The author was a distinguished archaeologist whose explorations in the southwest have been invaluable and whose writings are highly prized as contributions to American ethnology. His purpose in writing this novel was to recreate in a popular form the life that was carried on in the ancient Pueblos, but in addition he told a story that is of absorbing interest in itself. The present edition is illustrated with photographs of ruins and of types of Indians of today. Some of these were made by Charles F. Lummis, who also wrote an introduction to the book."

"This novel still renders a more comprehensive and coherent view of native Pueblo life than any scientific volume on the Southwest." *From American Indian life, 1922.*

Barbour, R. H. Metipom's hostage. 1901. (7–9)

"The scene is laid near Natick in the early days of King Philip's war, and the story tells of the capture of David Lindall, a sixteen-year-old lad, by the Indians. David is to be held as hostage until the return of Metipom's son, who has been captured by the colonists."

Barton, W. E. The prairie schooner; a story of the Black Hawk war. 1900. (6–7)

Brooks, E. S. Master of the strong hearts. 1898. (6–8)

Stirring account of Custer's stand against Sitting Bull in 1876.

Butterworth, H. The wampum belt. 1919. (7–9)

"A story of Penn's treaty with the Delaware Indians, 1682."

Catherwood, M. H. The romance of Dollard. 1889. (8–9)

"Dollard with a band of devoted Hurons repulsed a horde of Iroquois invading New France (1660). The high-souled heroine, the valliant Dollard, and the courageous Huron Annahotaha, are fine characters."

A love story for older girls.

Cooper, J. F. The Leatherstocking tales. 1917. 5 vols.

"There is nothing like them. I could pass examination in the whole of them today. Deerslayer with his long rifle, Jasper and Hurry Harry, Ishmail Bush with his seven stalwart sons — do I not know them? I have bunked with them and eaten with them." — *Theodore Roosevelt.*

"What is most remarkable, is, that in the case of the Indian especially, Cooper was not only in advance of the knowledge of his own time, but of that of the authors who immediately followed him. In Parkman and Palfrey, for instance, the Indian of Cooper vanishes and seems wholly extinguished, but under the closer inspection of Alice Fletcher and Horatio Hale, the lost figure reappears, and becomes more picturesque, more poetic, more thoughtful than even Cooper dared to make him. The instinct of the novelist turned out more authoritative than the premature conclusions of a generation of historians." — *Thomas Wenthworth Higginson.*

Cooper's frontier had another advantage in the presence of the Indians at practically every stage of it. Scott had his Highlanders for picturesqueness and loyalty, but they represented to the mind only a lower stage of civilization, — not a distinct race, and the ultra-romantic hero, wedded to a Quixotic cause, was usually one of their number. The American Indian has these important qualities for romance, that he is quite distinct from the race advancing upon him, and yet in some of the best qualities of that race he is undeniably superior. . . . "In his [Cooper's] stories a romantic and fast dying race was rescued to the remembrance of every reading nation, so that through him, boyhood the world over 'plays Indians.'" — *John Erskine in "Leading American novelists."*

The Leatherstocking tales were published at intervals between 1823 and 1841, and not chronologically according to the story. They should be read in the following order:

Cooper, J. F. The deerslayer. 1896. (7–9)

"The tale of warfare in New York between the white settlers and the crafty Iroquois."

Parkman thought this the best of the Leatherstocking tales.

——. The last of the Mohicans. 1904. (7–9)

The last of the Mohicans, one of Cooper's most popular and dramatic novels, concerns that period in history when France and England were at war in North America, and when Indians were pitted against one another by both sides.

"Throughout the whole civilized world, the conception of Indian character, as Cooper knew it in *The last of the Mohicans*, has taken permanent hold of the imgination of men. . . . If Cooper has given to Indian conversation more poetry than it is thought to possess, or to Indian character more virtue, the addition has been a great gain to literature, whatever it may have been to truth." — *Thomas Lounsbury* in "*James Fenimore Cooper.*"

——. The pathfinder (French and Indian war). 1900. (7–9)

"One of the loveliest of his romances and perhaps the very best of the Leatherstocking series." — *Julian Hawthorne.*

"They may say what they will of Cooper: the man who wrote this book is not only a great man, but a good man." — *Washington Irving.*

——. The pioneers. 1896. (7–9)

Frontier life in central New York about 1793, in which the writer draws upon memory no less than imagination.

——. The prairie. 1896. (7–9)

"This book closes the career of Hawkeye or Leatherstocking. Driven west by the inroads of civilization he becomes a trapper on the upper Missouri. By portraying the moving border, Cooper is able to show the changes in Indian condition, parallel to the changes among the white frontiersmen."

Craddock, C. E. The story of old Fort Loudon. 1899. (8–9)

Deals with the part played by the Cherokee nation in the struggle between France and England for the American continent.

Eastman, E. G. Yellow Star. 1911. (6–8)

"Tells of an Indian girl's school days in a New England village where she lives with her adopted mother, and of her return as a government field-matron to her tribes, the Dakotas. The author, an American, is the wife of Dr. Eastman, the well-known Sioux."

Eggleston, G. C. Big brother. 1875. (6–8)

"The Creek war and the exciting adventures of an Alabama family in the zone of hostilities."

Ellis, E. S. Logan, the Mingo. 1902. (6–7)

Logan, the Mingo, aids in the escape of some white settlers attacked by a war-party of Nippinocks.

Ellis, E. S. Osceola, chief of the Seminoles. 1899. (6–7)
A story of the Seminole war.

Grinnell, G. B. Jack among the Indians. 1900. (6–7)
"Jack shared for many weeks the life of the Piegan Indians."

Holder, C. F. The adventures of Torqua. 1902. (6–7)
The adventures of three boys among California Indians in the 18th century. The island of Santa Catalina is the scene.

Jackson, H. M. F. H. Ramona. 1913. (8–9)
"A romance of southern California making a passionate plea for the Indians in their hopeless encounter with the white race."

King, C. Trooper Ross and Signal Butte. 1896. (6–9)
Two stories of frontier life and Indian warfare.

Lange, D. Lost in the fur country. 1914. (6–8)
"John and Ellen, twin brother and sister, are captured by Indians and taken from their Kentucky home up into the Great Lake region.

——. The Mohawk ranger. 1922. (6–8)
"The scene is in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga and along the great water route between New York and Canada. The time is the early period of the French and Indian war."

——. On the trail of the Sioux. 1912. (6–8)
Adventures of two boy scouts on the Minnesota frontier in 1862

——. The raid of the Ottawa. 1921. (6–8)
"The experiences of three American lads in western Pennsylvania at the time of the French and Indian wars."

——. The Shawnee's warning. 1919. (6–8)
"About wild Indians and brave trappers and the long Oregon Trail."

——. The Silver cache of the Pawnee. 1918. (6–8)
An adventure story of the old Sante Fé trail.

——. The threat of Sitting Bull; a story of the time of Custer. 1920. (6–8)

Lummis, C. F. A New Mexico David, and other stories and sketches of the southwest. 1891. (7–9)

Moon, G. P. Lost Indian magic. 1918. (6–8)
"A tale of the desert Indians in pre-historic times and the adventures of the boy Kay-yah in recovering a talisman stolen from his tribe. Readable and informing."

Munroe, K. At war with Pontiac. 1895. (6–7)

"The siege of Detroit and of the fortunes of a boy who seeks his sister, a captive among the Indians."

——. The flamingo feather. 1887. (5–7)

A French boy's adventures among the Florida Indians in the 16th century.

——. Through swamp and glade. 1896. (6–7)

"The Seminole war and the bravery, friendship, and trials of the Florida Indians."

Norton, C. L. A soldier of the legion. 1898. (8–9)

Tells of William Henry Harrison, later president of the United States, and of the various Indian campaigns in which he served. Is concerned with Miamis, Hurons, and Shawnees.

Pendleton, L. B. In the camp of the Creeks. 1903. (6–7)

"Capture of a young girl by the Creek Indians, and the attempt of two young men to rescue her. In the time of the war of 1836 with the Creeks. Brings out tribal customs."

Roberts, T. G. The red feathers. 1907. (6–8)

"Life among the Newfoundland tribes when 'men made prayers to the sun, the winds, the frost, and the stars.' "

Sabin, E. L. Buffalo Bill and the overland trail. 1914. (7–9)

"How boy and man worked hard and played hard to blaze the white trail, by wagon train, stage coach, and pony express, across the great plains and the mountains beyond."

——. On the plains with Custer. 1913. (7–9)

"Ned Fletcher serves as a boy bugler of the Seventh cavalry under General Custer during the Indian campaigns, 1866–76."

Schultz, J. W. Lone Bull's mistake; a Lodge Pole chief story. 1918. (7–9)

"An account of the wanderings and misfortunes of a Blackfoot who rebels at the tribal hunting laws and with his family leaves the camp of his people."

——. On the war path. 1914. (7–9)

"Several Indian fights are vividly described."

——. Running Eagle, the warrior girl. 1919.

"She does all the things the Indian boys do and is considered good luck by her tribe (Blackfoot). For girls twelve or over."

—— The trail of the Spanish horse. 1922. (7–9)

"It has in it much good Blackfoot lore."

Smith, M. P. W. The boy captive in Canada. 1905. (6–7)

——. The boy captive of old Deerfield (first in series) (6–7)

"Some of the experiences of the captives taken at Deerfield on February 29, 1704, more especially those of Stephen Williams, the minister's son, a boy of only ten, who for over a year lived as a captive alone among the Indians."

Stoddard, W. O. Little Smoke; a tale of the Sioux. 1891. (5–7)

Good story of Indian life and of the Custer massacre.

——. On the old frontier. 1893. (6–7)

The last raid of the Iroquois on the New York frontier.

——. The red mustang. 1890. (5–7)

An absorbing tale of ranch life in New Mexico, and adventures among hostile Indians.

——. The red patriot. 1897. (6–7)

The last of the Susquehannocks. The revolutionary period.

——. The talking leaves. 1903. (5–6)

A little white girl's experiences as captive among the Apaches.

——. Two Arrows. 1886. (5–7)

The friendship of a white boy and a Nez Percé Indian boy and their adventures in the West.

Tomlinson, E. T. Marching against the Iroquois. 1906. (7–8)

General Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in the Mohawk valley in the year 1779.

——. The red chief. 1905. (7–8)

Cherry valley massacre and trying times on the New York frontier during the Revolution.

——. Scouting with Daniel Boone. 1914. (6–8)

"Early days in Kentucky with plenty of Indian fighting."

——. Tecumseh's young braves. 1897. (6–8)

Struggle with the Creek Indians during the war of 1812.

White, S. E. The magic forest; a modern fairy tale. 1903. (4–6)

"The story of Jimmie Ferris, who spends six months with a tribe of Canadian Ojibways who take him with them to the far north when they go on their annual trading trip."

"An excellent out-of-doors book."

Wood, C. S. On the frontier with St. Clair. 1902. (6–7)

Founded on the disastrous campaign of General Arthur St. Clair in the history of the early settlement of Ohio.

PLAYS

Alexander, H. B. Manito masks. 1925.

Nine masks or one-act plays founded upon the symbolic rituals of the American Indian. Though simply constructed and requiring few performers, they demand considerable interpretative ability on the part of the actors. The author's introduction explains various points in lighting, staging, and voice control. Illustrated in black and white.

Baldwin, S. The Indian camp. 1923. In *Five plays and five pantomimes*, pp. 89–97. (4–6)

A pantomime arranged for seven children, into which simple dancing is introduced. Directions are given.

Bell, C. Land of the Glad Heart. 1923. In *The fairy four-leaf*, pp. 99–132. (6–8)

Designed for out-of-door production. Directions for costuming, settings, and music are given.

Lord, K. The Raven man. 1922. In *Plays for school and camp*, pp. 3–30. (6–8)

Suitable for a girls' camp. There are some helpful notes on settings and costumes and an introduction.

Mackay, C. D. The vanishing race. 1915. In *Plays of the pioneers*, pp. 71–91. (6–9)

"A one-act historical pageant-play of early Dutch New York. 'Many of the words spoken by the characters are taken verbatim from old letters, diaries, and histories of the time.' — *Prefatory note.* Four Indian and four Dutch characters, with extras as Indians. Music suggested. Costume illustrations. Directions given."

Olcott, V. The ruler of the forest. 1916. In *Plays for home, school, and settlement*, pp. 27–49. (4–7)

"There is fear in the hearts of the Forest Animals because Kwasind, the Indian chief, hunts daily in the Forest with his sharp and shining arrows. . . . Three acts. For five boys and extras. Designs for costumes. Simple directions."

Price, O. M. Around the blue wigwam. 1925. In *Short plays from American history and literature*, pp. 143–69. (6–8)

A play in two acts about Pocahontas. The scene is laid in and about an Indian village on the Pamunkey river. The time is 1607.

Tucker, L. E. Massasoit's illness; How the Indian planted powder; Indian gifts. 1912. In *Historical plays of colonial days*, pp. 34–8, 101–14. (4–6)

Plays all short.

See also The Song of Hiawatha — Plays.

THE SONG OF HIAWATHA

"Ye who love the haunts of Nature,
Listen to these wild traditions,
To this Song of Hiawatha!

Ye who love a nation's legends,
Love the ballads of a people,
Listen to this Indian Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha!

Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and Nature,
Listen to this simple story,
To this Song of Hiawatha."

"No one but a poet, and no poet but Longfellow, could have written the 'Song of Hiawatha.' The simplicity of the meter and the frequent repetitions are features entirely consistent with the conception. And furthermore, the conception, though ideal, is consistent with the character of the Indian as we know it. The poem is no dream, nor phantasmagoria, nor thing of shreds and patches; it is a poetic unity. Of course this results partly from the fact that it is built up from real legends, but more from the fact that the legends are put in form by a real artist." — *Library of the World's Best Literature.*

"He had from boyhood been interested in the history of the American Indians, feeling the sympathy for a vanishing race that once held so noble a continent, and led so wild and free a life, which must inevitably possess the imaginative and contemplative spirit; and about 1854 it occurred to him to write about them. In that year his project took shape almost instantaneously. He would 'weave together their beautiful traditions,' and would use as his measure the haunting meter of the Finnish epic Kalevala, with its odd parallelism and repetitions. A more prolonged search could not possibly have led him to a surer path. The unusual meter, with its flatness, its slow droning sing-song, was peculiarly fitted for the telling of the dim old Indian legends, fragmentary, half-grotesque, handed down by oral tradition, in a sort of sacred chant. . . . The real Indian he did not know. Of the West, and of savage life and wild scenery, he was totally ignorant. It was a pure matter of books. . . . Hiawatha is said by those whose childhood

has been spent in the wigwam or who are intimately acquainted with Indian life, to have something of the special solemn charm of the native legends still told by old men in winter camps remote from the degenerating influences of the white settlements." — *Carpenter, in "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," 1901.*

"Not himself a scholar in the field of American literature, Mr. Longfellow could not know — doubtful if anybody knew at that time — that there existed Amerind verse forms entirely adequate to the poet's need of them, and must be thanked rather than blamed for selecting, in the Finnish Kalevala, a form and movement of the same period and of nearly identical cultural level as the Hiawatha hero cycle." — *Mary Austin, 1926.*

" 'Hiawatha' is the one poem that beguiles the reader to see the birch and ash, the heron and eagle and deer, as they seem to the red man himself, and to join for the moment in his simple creed and wonderment." — *Stedman, in "Poets of America."*

Two entries in his journal, made in June, 1854, show the inception of "Hiawatha": June 5, "I am reading with great delight the Finnish Epic, Kalevala. It is charming." June 22, "I have at length hit upon a plan for a poem on the American Indians, which seems to me the right one, and the only. It is to weave together their beautiful traditions into a whole. I have hit upon a measure, too, which I think the right and only one for such a theme." The "plan" and the "measure" are both those of The Kalevala. On June 25, he was "making a beginning of 'Manabozho' or whatever the poem is to be called." On the same day he wrote to Senator Sumner: "Can you in any way help me to get a copy of Schoolcraft's great work on the Indians published by Government? Was it among the works distributed by Members of Congress? There are some three or four large volumes. Pray bear it in mind and help me if you can." The next day, June 26, he looked over "Schoolcraft's great book on the Indians; three huge quartos, ill-digested and without any index." He had probably found a copy in the Harvard library. At that time only three volumes of Schoolcraft had been published. Volume IV appeared later in 1854, Volume V in 1855, and Volume VI in 1857.

Editions

Longfellow, H. W. The song of Hiawatha: with illustrations, notes, and a vocabulary. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901.

The Riverside literature series. The illustrations are Mr. Remington's. Includes Miss Alice Longfellow's account of the play of Hiawatha as performed on the north shore of Lake Huron by a band of Ojibwa Indians.

A good edition for school use.

——. The song of Hiawatha, with illustrations and designs by Frederic Remington. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890.

"Mr. Longfellow made Indian pictures in verse and Mr. Remington has made Indian pictures in design, studying to make them correspond in spirit with the poet's conception, but not attempting to square the poet's description with the actual realities of Indian life as he knows it by observation." — *Introductory note.*

——. The song of Hiawatha. New holiday edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

With cover in color by Maxfield Parrish. Frontispiece in color by N. C. Wyeth, and many illustrations by Frederic Remington.

——. The song of Hiawatha. Ticknor and Fields, 1856.

Copyrighted by the author in 1855, the year of the first edition — almost uniform with it in make-up, and printed from the same stereotype plates. Considerable revisions were made in the text for the edition of 1866.

References

Alexander, H. B. Hiawatha. 1916. In *North American mythology*, pp. 51–2. (For the teacher.)

"Hiawatha is an historical personage invested with semi-divinity because of his great achievements for his fellow-men." — *Author.*

Clarke, H. A. The lore of Hiawatha. 1909. In *Longfellow's country*, pp. 175–225. (For the teacher.)

Fox, F. C. Hiawatha's childhood. 1906. In *The Indian primer*, pp. 49–67. (1–2)

Holbrook, F. The Hiawatha primer. 1898. (2–3)

"Based on Longfellow's poem, and contains excerpts from it. Planned for the child's own reading. Fully illustrated."

Husted, M. H. Stories of Indian children, pp. 87–138. 1897. (3–4)

Material similar to that of the Hiawatha primer.

Judson, K. B. Myths and legends of the Mississippi Valley. 1914. (5–7)

The following Ojibwa myths are referred to in Hiawatha and include lines from the poem:

The duck and the northwest wind, pp. 84–6.
The grave fires, pp. 79–81.
Iagoo, the boaster, pp. 102–3.
Mondomin, pp. 34–6.
Ogeeg, the summer maker, pp. 104–8.
Pau-puk-kee-wis, pp. 95–101.
Peboan and Seegwan, pp. 77–8.
The pipe of peace, pp. 90–91.
Song of the firefly, p. 140.

Laing, M. E. The hero of the Longhouse. 1920. (6–7)

"The true story of Hiawatha with a background of Iroquois life. The chief work of the real Hiawatha was the forming of a nation by uniting the five tribes of the Iroquois."

"In Longfellow's poem we meet with a superhuman character who wanders far. *The hero of the Longhouse* gives us a portrayal of the human Hiawatha in and of his own home land." — *Arthur C. Parker, State archaeologist of New York.*

Longfellow, H. W. The Hiawatha reader. 1913. (4–6)

Contains the parts of the poem which have been found most interesting to children. Many illustrations and a few Indian songs.

——. The story of Hiawatha. 1910.

A prose rendering with colored illustrations by M. L. Kirk.

Mabie, H. W. Wigwam legend of Hiawatha. 1906. In *Legends that every child should know*, pp. 3–8. (6–7)

This story is ascribed to Abraham le Fort, an Onondaga chief, a graduate of Geneva college.

McDonald, E. A. B. Child life in tale and fable, pp. 78–84. 1899. (3–4)

Proudfoot, M. A. Hiawatha industrial reader. 1915. (4–5)

The aim is to awaken the child's interest in primitive industries through a study of the life of the American Indians. The song of Hiawatha is used as a medium.

Skinner, C. M. Hiawatha. 1896. In *Myths and legends of our own land*, vol. 2, pp. 151–5. (7–9)

——. The pipestone quarries. 1903. In *American myths and legends*, vol. 2, pp. 66–9. (For the teacher.)

Victrola Records.

Hiawatha's childhood. (35617)
Onaway; Awake, Beloved (from Hiawatha's wedding feast). (55059)

Plays

Holbrook, F. A dramatization of Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha. 1902. (6–9)

Beginning with the message of peace sent by Gitche Manito the mighty, the story of Longfellow's poem is followed until Hiawatha bids farewell to Nokomis and his poeple. Nine scenes, arranged with slight changes of text. For nine boys, three girls, and extras. Figures of wearing apparel and utensils given from Remington's drawings. Music for songs. Simple directions.

Lutkenhaus, A. M. I. Hiawatha's childhood. 1917. In *Story and play readers*, vol. 1, pp. 83–7. (6–7)

"The lines about the little Hiawatha are given with the suggestion that one child pantomime the story as it is read aloud. For school use."

MacKay, C. D. The passing of Hiawatha. 1915. In *Plays of the pioneers*, pp. 93–118. (8–9)

Full directions.

Noyes, M. I. O. Hiawatha's boyhood. 1910. In *Little plays for little people*, pp. 93–118. (6–8)

A simple arrangement in four short acts for eleven speaking parts and extras. Two songs.

Price, O. M. The story of Hiawatha. 1925. In *Short plays from American history and literature*, pp. 91–121. (6–9)

A play in seven scenes founded on the poem.

Schell, S. Hiawatha entertainments. 1907. (6–8)

Hiawatha, a pantomime; Hiawatha, five act play; Hiawatha battles with his father; Famine, a pantomime.
Directions given.

Smith, G. E. The arrow-maker's daughter. 1913. (7–9)

A campfire play adapted from Longfellow's poem of Hiawatha, giving those scenes which have to do with Minnehaha. Follows closely the lines of the poem. Five scenes. For nine boys, four girls, and extras. Description of dances, scenery, and costumes. Directions given.

See also Indian music.

Mexico and Central America

Professor Bourne, whose writings are abreast of present scholarship, was of the opinion that, upon the whole, the Indians were better off under Spanish rule than has generally been supposed.

"In Mexico and Central America appear a great number of Indian tribes, representing numerous linguistic stocks and all degrees of development. Some of them reached the highest stages of culture known to have existed on the western continent. Many other more primitive tribes are little known and of small historical importance; of the more significant groups the best known are doubtless the Nahua or Aztec, among the different tribes of which, some living as far south as Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the most noted composed the famous Aztec confederacy. This confederacy, with certain conquered tribes, which it held in subjection, is what has been called the 'empire of Montezuma.' It was composed of three towns with the territories belonging to each: Tenochtitlan or Mexico, Tezcuco, and Tlacopan. Mexico or Tenochtitlan was the head of the confederacy and the seat of government. Another people who had attained an equal and in some respects a higher degree of culture were the Maya-Quiché tribes, most of them living in Yucatan and Guatemala. Of these the Maya of Yucatan are the most important." — *Farrand.*

"In Guatemala and the peninsula of Yucatan, partially sheltered from the attacks of invaders, the Mayas through many centuries developed a culture that, with its written language, crossed the boundary of civilization. During the centuries in which Rome was passing from the splendor of world empire to defeat at the hands of barbarian invaders, the Mayas were building great cities on the plains just back of the western shore of the Carribean Sea. They erected truly noble temples of masonry, embellished with beautiful and effective sculpture. Beside these sanctuaries stood impressive monolithic monuments profusely carved. Maya astronomers calculated the calendar of the sun and the moon with an accuracy greater than that of their Roman contemporaries. Many chroniclers set down the dates of the passing centuries in picture writing sometimes chiseled in the temple wall, sometimes painted on it in polychrome designs, and sometimes recorded on the paper pages of a book. . . . The culture of the Mayas is the high point in the race history of the Indian. It demonstrates beyond the

shadow of a doubt the redman's intellectual capacity to achieve civilization." —*Gabriel, in "Adventures in the wilderness."*

Banks, H. W. The boys' Prescott; the conquest of Mexico. 1916. (7–9)

Twelve illustrations in color by T. H. Robinson.

Biart, L. The Aztecs, their history, manners, and customs. 1887. (For the teacher.)

Brady, C. T. The greatest adventure in history. 1910. In *South American fights and fighters*, pp. 113–228. (7–9)

Brooks, E. S. Ixtlil' of Tezcuco: the boy cacique (afterward King of Tezcuco, the last of the ruling Aztec princes). 1903. In *Historic boys*, pp. 178–95. (6–7)

Brown, L. M. A. R. R. Unknown tribes, uncharted seas. 1925. (For the teacher.)

"A popular narrative of an expedition to the less accessible islands off the north coast of Panama and of a visit to a tribe of Central American Indians."

Coe, F. E. Story of Cortez. 1912. In *Founders of our country*, pp. 41–51. (3–5)

Coxhead, M. D. The Aztecs; The great Montezuma; The death of Montezuma. 1909. In *Mexico*, pp. 69–81, 122–32, 182–90. (7–9)

12 full-page illustrations in color by J. H. Robinson.

Dickson, M. S. The fair god of Mexico. 1915. In *Camp and trail in early American history*, pp. 19–35. (4–5)

Eggleston, E. Montezuma and the conquest of Mexico. 1880. (7–8)

"An account of Montezuma's kingdom and the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, drawn from his own dispatches and the narrative of Bernal Diaz. Montezuma himself is but an incident."

Elliott, L. E. The Maya marvels of Central America. 1923. In *Wonders of the past*, vol. 1, pp. 95–104.

Wonders of the past (1923–24) is a pictorial outline in four volumes edited by J. A. Hammerton and is similar in form and arrangement to Thomson's *Outline of science*. The accounts of ancient wonder cities, royal palaces and tombs, temples of the gods, master-builders of antiquity, and ancient arts and crafts are by well-known travel-writers and antiquarians. But the pre-eminent value of this fascinating contribution to popular education is in its illustrations, which are excellent and very numerous, some of them being in color. "They are almost sufficient in themselves, without the text, to tell the story." We take this time to direct attention to the publication as a whole.

Elliott, L. E. Shrines and cities of ancient Mexico. 1924. In *Wonders of the past*, vol. 2, pp. 391–402. (8–9)

"The great Aztec empire crumbled and fell, went down in flood and ashes. Today we walk among its ruins, reconstructing a magnificence that is unlike any other magnificence . . . striving to understand a little of the strange genius, born of the Mexican soil, that flowered in such glorious colour, in such splendid generosity, more than four centuries ago." — *Author.*

Fiske, J. The conquest of Mexico. 1892. In *The discovery of America*, vol. 2, pp. 212–93; *see also* vol. 1, pp. 110–31. (For the teacher.)

"Into this great field (Mexican archeology), John Fiske, *The discovery of America*, may be accepted as the best popular guide."—*Richman.*

Foote, A. E. Cortez — The conquest of Mexico. 1907. In *Explorers and founders of America*, pp. 63–71. (5–6)

Gilbert, H. The conquerors of Mexico. 1914. (Retold from Prescott.) (8–9)

16 full-page illustrations.

Gordy, W. F. Hernando Cortez. 1906. In *Stories of American explorers*, pp. 52–70. (5–6)

Hale, S. Toltecs; Mayas; Aztecs; Mexicans; Aztec character; The last of the Montezumas. 1889. In *Mexico*, pp. 24–37, 70–82, 83–134. (For the teacher.)

Helps, A. The Spanish conquest in America. 4 vols. 1855–61. (For the teacher.)

"A narrative quite as readable as Prescott's and less uncritical." — *Richman.*

Johonnot, J. Hernando Cortez. 1888. In *Stories of other lands*, pp. 20–8. (4–6)

Joyce, T. A. Mexican archaeology; an introduction to the archaeology of the Mexican and Mayan civilizations of pre-Spanish America. 1914. (For the teacher.)

"A serviceable compendium."

Lang, A. The conquest of Montezuma's empire (from Prescott). 1900. In *The true story book*, pp. 224–325. (7–9) Same adapted for younger readers in *Blue true story book*, pp. 76–136. 1909.

Lopez de Gomara, F. How Cortez took Montezuma prisoner (1519). 1897. In Hart, *American history told by contemporaries*, vol. 1, pp. 49–53. (8–9)

Gomara's history appeared in 1552. In 1540 he became the chaplain and secretary of Cortez and it has been suspected that he, therefore, wrote somewhat as an adulator.

Lucia, R. Stories of American discoverers for little Americans, pp. 57–78. 1910. (3–4)

Lumholtz, K. S. Unknown Mexico. 1902.

"A record of five years' exploration among tribes of Western Mexico yet unidentified by their civilized neighbors."

Interesting and amply illustrated. Valuable to students.

Lummis, C. F. The pioneer missionaries (what they had to combat in Mexico). 1893. In *The Spanish pioneers*, pp. 149–57. (7–9)

Morgan, L. H. Montezuma's dinner. 1881. In *Houses and house-life of the American aborigines*, pp. 239–48; *see also North American review*, April, 1870.

"The dinner of Montezuma which has gone into history and been read for three centuries with wonder and admiration is an excellent illustration of the slender material out of which American aboriginal history has been made." — *Author.*

"The trouble with most historians of the conquest of Mexico has been that they have made it like a fairy tale, and the trouble with Mr. Morgan was that in a wholesome and much needed spirit of reaction, he was too much inclined to dismiss the whole story as such." — *Fiske.*

See Discovery of America, vol. 1, pp. 126–8, for further criticism of the essay on Montezuma's dinner.

Morris, C. The romantic story of the prince of Tezcuco; The famous retreat of Cortez and the Spaniards. 1908. In *Historical tales: Spanish American*, pp. 44–70. (7–9)

Pratt, M. L. Cortes and Montezuma. 1891. (4–5)

Prescott, W. H. The conquest of Mexico. 2 vols. 1922. (For the teacher.)

"A delightful narrative but in parts highly uncritical." — *Richman.*

"His story moves on in a region that is unreal to him, and therefore tantalizing to the reader; his Montezuma is a personality like none that ever existed beneath the moon. This is because Prescott simply followed his Spanish authorities not only in their statements of physical fact, but in their inevitable misconceptions of the strange Aztec society which they encountered; the Aztecs in his story are unreal and this false note vitiates it all.—"*Fiske, Atlantic monthly, May, 1894.*

A new edition of this work, published in 1922, is introduced with valuable notes concerning Prescott's archaeological conclusions, the advancement in anthropological science during the last eighty years, and the discoveries made since Prescott's day in Southern Mexico and Central America which have entirely revolutionized the current opinions regarding Mexican culture. A notable feature of the edition are the illustrations which claim to be the most correct interpretations of ancient Mexican costumes, ornaments, and warlike equipment which have yet supplemented the text of a history of that country. The illustrator's source was the British museum.

Richman, I. B. Cortes and Mexico. 1919. In *The Spanish conquerors*, pp. 91–138. (For the teacher.)

"Fortunate it was for Cortes that in 1519 it was Montezuma who held in Mexico the position of Chief-of-Men! Had it been otherwise, — had this position been held by Cuitlahuatzin or Quahtemotzin — it may be doubted whether the Sun myth of the Fair God and his impending return would have been permitted to paralyze action. In a sense far from fanciful, Montezuma, 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,' was the Hamlet of the Aztecs." — *Author.*

Richmond, C. The Aztecs of Mexico,* Quetzalcoatl, the god of the air*; The prophecy on the wall (Wallace, abridged from *The fair god);* Montezuma.* 1913. In *Mexico and Peru, the United States of America, Canada,* pp. 14–20, 23–4, 25–36. (5–7)

*Adapted from *The conquest of Mexico.*

Ruyl, B. B. Little Indian maidens at work and play. 1909. (1–2)

A charming and poetic account of Mexican Indian children. Vividly illustrated in color.

Schwatka, F. In the land of cave and cliff dwellers. 1899. (7–9)

"An account of two expeditions in 1890 during which Lieutenant Schwatka studies the Tarahumar Indians in the northern Mexican Sierra Madre."

Shaw, E. R. Hernando Cortes. 1900. In *Discoverers and explorers*, pp. 68–77. (4–6)

Spence, L. Myths and legends, Mexico and Peru. pp. 1–247. 1913. (For the teacher.)

"The myths, with the information in architectural remains and the life and customs of the people, make a book specially interesting to the student of history and folklore. The author contends that the civilization of Mexico and Peru had no connection with Asiatic culture."

Spinden, H. J. Ancient civilizations of Mexico and Central America. 1917. (For the teacher.)

"A clear and interesting summary of the more important phases of the history, ancient life, and arts of the Indians of Mexico and Central America, by the assistant curator of anthropology in the American museum of natural history. Numerous illustrations taken from originals and cuts on exhibition there."

Starr, F. The Aztecs; The Mayas and the ruined cities of Yucatan and Central America. 1899. In *American Indians*, pp. 208–21. (4–6)

Sweetser, K. D. Hernando Cortes: adventurer in Mexico 1915. In *Ten great adventurers*, pp. 174–208. (6–9)

Synge, M. B. Cortes explores and conquers Mexico. 1912. In *A book of discovery*, pp. 205–14. (7–9)

Tappan, E. M. Mexico: I. Stories of the Aztecs; II. The coming of the Spaniards. 1914. In *The world's story*, vol. 11, pp. 477–517. (8–9)

Wade, M. H. B. Iztel, the little Arawak* (Porto Rico); Tizoo, the little Aztec. 1904. In *Ten little Indians*, pp. 11–51. (4)

*"The red men of the West Indies were divided into two great tribes. Those on the northern islands were called Arawaks; those on the southern, Caribs. These two tribes were very different. The Arawaks were gentle and timid. The Caribs were fierce and warlike."

——. Montezuma — Last King of the Aztecs. 1905. In *Ten big Indians*, pp. 11–44. (4–6)

Watson, V. C. With Cortes the conquerer. 1917. (Follows Prescott). (7–9)

Full-page illustrations in color.

STORIES

Henty, G. A. By right of conquest; or, With Cortez in Mexico. 1890. (6–9)

"The exploits of Cortez and his resolute band are interwoven with the adventures of an English youth, the survivor of a ship that has sailed against the Spaniards."

Janvier, T. A. The Aztec treasure house. 1890. (7–9)

A story of unusual power and charm concerning the search after and finding of a great treasure hidden in the Mexican mountains a thousand years ago by an Aztec king.

Munroe, K. The white conquerors; a tale of Toltec and Aztec. 1893. (6–7)

Cortez and his defeat of Montezuma by the aid of the Toltecs.

Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. Aztec hunters. 1918. (7–9)

"Gives unusual information about the manner and customs of the ancient peoples of Central America and about the ruins which they have left behind them. The story part is negligible."

Ryan, M. E. M. The house of the dawn. 1914. (9)

"A readable tale with good descriptions of Mexico at the time of the Inquisition, reaching its climax in the Indian rebellion of 1680. Tells many of the old religious customs, etc."

Wallace, L. The fair god; or, The last of the Tzins. 1901. (8–9)

"An archaeological reconstruction of Mexican life at the time of the conquest; exceedingly elaborate and brilliant in its effects."

South America

"The Peruvian civilization rayed itself out through the whole southern continent, becoming feebler and more abbreviated with increasing distance from its focus." — *Kroeber.*

"About the year 1200 a clan or tribe of Peruvian Indians known as the Incas set out on a career of conquest that made them within three centuries the rulers of a great part of western South America. Over this vast territory, which included what are now the highlands of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and northern Chile, the Incas, or Children of the Sun, established themselves as a ruling class or nobility. Their government, which was highly centralized, was administered by a monarch who was regarded as both king and god, assisted by a chief priest, a council, district rulers, and a host of minor officials.

By the sixteenth century the kingdom of the Incas had reached a high degree of prosperity and civilization. The land appears to have been owned in common by the different tribes, and all able-bodied persons were obliged to assist in working it. Agriculture was highly developed and much of the country was covered with a network of irrigating canals. The buildings of the Incas were put together without mortar, yet often the blocks of stone fitted so exactly that a knife blade could not be thrust between. They were also famous road-builders, constructing military highways through mountains and over valleys, one of them at least two thousand miles in length. They excelled in the manufacture of textiles and pottery, possessed some knowledge of astronomy, medicine, and surgery, and knew how to smelt and mould metals." — *Tappan, in "The world's story."*

"South America is particularly free of racial antagonisms because of the color question. Indians and negroes are treated differently racially than almost anywhere else in the civilized world of today." — *Cooper, in "Understanding South America."*

"The Brazilian Indians did not survive the white man's coming to as large an extent as in Spanish America. The pure Indian is found in Brazil only where the white man has not thought it worth while to take possession, and the proportion of Indian blood is much smaller than in surrounding countries. In many localities, evidences of Indian descent are so rare as to be remarkable." — *Dawson, in "The South American republics."*

Bandelier, A. F. A. The Indians of the island of Titicaca. 1910. In *The islands of Titicaca and Koati*, pp. 61–161. (For the teacher.)

An exhaustive account, but contains interesting glimpses of Indian life on the island of Titicaca, as the author, a distinguished investigator, found it in 1910.

Bingham, H. Inca land. 1922. (For the teacher.)

Interesting account of discoveries made during four trips of exploration in southern Peru, searching for traces of the lost civilization of the Incas.

Bonner, J. Pizarro; Conquest of Peru. 1894. In *Child's history of Spain*, pp. 227–35. (7–9)

Bowman, I. The forest Indians; The country of the shepherds. 1916. In *The Andes of southern Peru*, pp. 36–67. (For the teacher.)

——. The Inca kings and people; The plains and Indians of El Gran Chaco. 1915. In *South America*, pp. 161–84. *See also* index. (7–9)

Brady, C. T. Peru and the Pizarros. 1910. In *South American fights and fighters*, pp. 51–112. (7–9)

Brinton, D. G. South American tribes. 1901. In *The American race*, pp. 165–332.

Addressed to serious students.

Browne, E. A. The Inca empire. 1915. In *South America* (Peeps at many lands), pp. 62–6. (6–9)

Carpenter, F. G. Along the Paraná and the Amazon. 1925. *See* index. (9)

The Indians of the Chaco wilderness and the wild tribes of Brazil are discussed.

——. The head-hunting Jivaros (Ecuador); Slaves of alcohol and cocaine; The Amara Indians (Bolivia). 1924. In *Lands of the Andes and the desert*, pp. 54–63, 174–85, 223–31. (For the teacher.)

Carpenter, F. G. [Indians of today in Peru and Bolivia] Southern Chile and the Araucanians; Some wild Indians of Brazil. 1921. In *New geographical reader; South America*, pp. 106–111, 172–5, 357–60. *See also* Index. (5–8)

——. The story of the Araucanians. 1923. In *The tail of the hemisphere*, pp. 79–86. (For the teacher.)

"The story of the Araucanian Indians is one of the thrilling romances of all South America." — *Author.*

"They (the Araucanians) were well described by the Spaniards as a people 'with bodies of iron and souls of tigers.'" — *Zahm.*

Cooper, C. S. The Indian of Peru; Cuzco and the Incas of today; Laws and customs of the ancient Inca. 1923. In *Understanding South America*, pp. 124–63. (For the teacher.)

Domville-Fife, C. W. Among wild tribes of the Amazons. 1924. (For the teacher.)

"Some of the most interesting pages of Mr. Domville-Fife's book are those which describe the methods by which the admirable Indian service of the Brazilian Government is endeavoring to tame these wild races."

Enock, C. R. Ecuador, pp. 225–39. 1914. (For the teacher.)

"The pure Indians of Ecuador may be divided into three classes — those of the coast, those of the Andine region and uplands, and those of the Amazon forest region." — *Author.*

Fiske, J. Ancient Peru; The conquest of Peru. 1892. In *The discovery of America*, vol. 2, pp. 294–426. Peruvian and Mexican civilizations compared, vol. 2, pp. 360–64. (For the teacher.)

Foote, A. E. Pizarro and the conquest of Peru. 1907. In *Explorers and founders of America*, pp. 72–80. (5–6)

Gilbert, H. The conquerors of Peru. 1913. (Retold from Prescott) (7–9).

Sixteen full-page illustrations.

Gordy, W. F. Francisco Pizarro. 1906. In *Stories of American explorers*, pp. 72–86. (5–6)

Hedin, S. A. The Inca Empire. 1912. In *From pole to pole*, pp. 344–50. (7–9)

Helps, A. The Spanish conquest in America. 1914. (For the teacher.)

"Excellent in its account of Peru. It departs from Prescott in the view presented of Hernando Pizarro." — *Richman.*

Holmes, W. H. Textile fabrics of ancient Peru. 1889. In *U. S. Bureau of American ethnology.* Bulletin no. 7. (For the teacher.)

Johonnot, J. Francisco Pizarro. 1888. In *Stories of other lands,* pp. 28–40. (4–6)

——. Roads of the Incas, by Prescott. 1882. In *Geographical reader,* pp. 306–9. (7–9)

Joyce, T. A. Marvels of the potter's art. 1924. In *Wonders of the past,* vol. 2, pp. 449–59.

Many interesting illustrations, some in color. Includes a plate of fine examples from ancient Mexico (in color). Entered mainly for the illustrations.

For annotation of *Wonders of the past, see* p. 46, Elliott, The Maya marvels of Central America.

——. South American archaeology. 1912. (For the teacher.)

"The author is well acquainted with his subject and presents his facts in such a way that they can be enjoyed by the amateur as well as the expert." Many illustrations.

——. South America's marvels in masonry. 1924. In *Wonders of the past,* vol. 3, pp. 629–38.

"In the following chapter, Mr. Athol Joyce, a leading authority on South American archaeology, lightly sketches the work of both Incas and pre-Incas considered as the master-builders of South America." —*Editor.*

Lang, A. The conquest of Peru. (From Prescott). 1895. In *The red true story book,* pp. 371–419. (6–9)

Lucia, R. Stories of American discoverers, pp. 92–112. 1910. (3–4)

Lummis, C. F. The greatest conquest: Pizarro and Peru. 1893. In *Spanish pioneers,* pp. 201–92. (7–9)

Markham, C. R. The conquest of New Granada. 1913.

For the Chibchas, see chs. II–V.

Mead, C. W. Peruvian art as shown in textiles and pottery. 1919. (American museum of natural history. Guide leaflet, no. 46.)

Mainly intended to aid students of design, but through the illustrations and brief explanatory text the general reader gets an idea of the peculiar art of the Peruvians at little cost of time.

Morris, C. Pizarro and the Inca's golden ransom; Lantaro, the boy hero of the Araucanians (Chile); The cruelty of the Spaniards to the Indians. 1908. In *Historical tales; Spanish American*, pp. 71–85, 116–26, 186–94. (7–9)

Partridge, E. N. The princess and the shepherd; The bird bride; The love of Cuzi-Coyllur-Joyful-Star. 1915. In *Joyful Star*, pp. 48–55, 60–62, 78–83. (5–7)

Peruvian folklore.

Pratt, M. L. Francisco Pizarro: The conquest of Peru. 1890. (4–5)

Prescott, W. H. History of the conquest of Peru. 1909. (For the teacher.)

"In his Peruvian story Prescott followed safer leaders in Garcilasso de la Vega and Gieza de Leon, and made a much truer picture than of Mexico; but he lacked the ethnological knowledge needful for coming into touch with that ancient society, and one often feels this as a weak spot in a narrative of marvelous power and beauty." — *Fiske, Atlantic monthly, May, 1894.*

Richman, I. B. Pizarro and the Incas. 1919. In *Spanish conquerors*, pp. 154–215. (For the teacher.)

"His conquest of Peru was in certain respects heroic, but it was not original. His plans, so to speak, were borrowed ready finished from Cortes." — *Author.*

Richmond, C. The Incas of Peru (adapted from *The conquest of Peru*). 1913. In *Mexico and Peru, the United States of America, Canada*, pp. 62–7. (5–7)

Ross, E. A. The native races. 1915. In *South of Panama*, pp. 64–93. (For the teacher.)

Roth, W. E. An introductory study of the arts, crafts, and customs of the Guiana Indians. 1924. In *U. S. Bureau of American ethnology.* 38th annual report, 1916–17, pp. 23–745. (For the teacher.)

Shaw, E. R. Francisco Pizarro. 1900. In *Discoverers and explorers*, pp. 78–83. (4–6)

Spence, L. Myths and legends, Mexico and Peru, pp. 248–327. 1915. (For the teacher.)

"The myths, with the information in architectural remains and the life and customs of the people, make a book specially interesting to the student of history and folklore. The author contends that the civilization of Mexico and Peru had no connection with Asiatic culture."

Starr, F. South American peoples. 1901. In *Strange peoples*, pp. 26–32. (5–6)

Sweet, W. W. Native races. 1919. In *A history of Latin America*, pp. 27–30. (8–9)

Tappan, E. M. The stolen child of the Inca (by Markham); How Pizarro captured the Inca (by Prescott); The golden ransom; The execution of Atahuallpa (by Adams); The hidden treasure of the Incas; The unconquerable Araucanians (by Nevin Winter). 1914. In *The world's story*, vol. 11, pp. 283–313, 336–40. (7–9)

Tee-Van, H. D. Red Howling Monkey. 1926. (5–7)

About a little British Guiana Indian boy of today, and his life and adventures in the jungle.

Up De Graff, F. W. Head hunters of the Amazon. 1923. (For the teacher.)

"Recounts two exploring adventures. During the second occurred the encounter with the head-hunting savages and the gruesome ceremonies of preparing the trophies — ceremonies never before witnessed by white men."

Wade, M. H. B. Quizquiz, the hunter of Peru. 1907. In *Ten Indian hunters*, pp. 11–46. (5–6)

Wright, H. C. Pizarro and the conquest of Peru. 1885. In *Children's stories in American history*, pp. 114–71. (5–7)

Zahm, J. A. Following the conquistadores. Up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena. 1910. *See* index. (For the teacher.)

"How often during our journeyings in the savannas and highlands of Colombia did we not recall the beautiful couplet of Castallanos regarding the primitive inhabitants of New Granada:

'Plain folk and faithful, modest and frank,
Loyal, humble, sane and obedient.'

They are the same today (1910)." — *Author.*

STORIES

Hudson, C. B. The crimson conquest; a romance of Pizarro and Peru. 1907. (For the teacher.)

"The hero Viracocha Christoval, is one of the bravest of the Castilian knights and the heroine is an Incan princess for love of whom Christoval fights against his own army. Barbaric splendor and Spanish chivalry combine in producing splendid dramatic coloring."

Miller, L. E. The hidden people. 1920. (7–9)

An absorbing story of adventuring in search of the lost treasure of the Incas. The author is one of the most distinguished of field naturalists.

——. In the tiger's lair. 1921. (7–9)

Further adventures of two boys among the Incan people taking up the plot where it is left off in *The hidden people.* It is, however, a complete story.

Normand, C. The emerald of the Incas: a story of the Peruvian Sierras. 1917. (6–8)

"The flight through the mountains, the search for the lost emerald, and the final rescue of the little girl carried away by the Peruvian Indians are the leading factors in this exciting story."

Indian Music

"When a thousand songs have beaten their way into his pulse, the listener may hope to understand both the form and the spirit of this verse." — *Barnes, in "American Indian love lyrics."*

"Not knowing harmony, it is chiefly on variety of rhythm that primitive man depends for his variety of musical effect. No civilized music has such complex, elaborate, and changing rhythm as has the music of the American Indian. . . .

"Also it should always be borne in mind that Indian music is essentially for singing. It cannot properly be performed on an instrument of percussion, such as a piano, but must be sung, or at least played on a stringed instrument. Nor can it be too emphatically stated that all notation of Indian music, however accurate, must necessarily be but as a skeleton to the living form. The actual melody can be recorded, with its rhythmic accompaniment of drum or rattle. But the rendering of the song — the vocal embellishment, the strange gutterals, slurs, and accents that make Indian singing so distinctive — all this is altogether too subtle and too much a part of the voice itself to be possible of notation. . . .

"Well nigh impossible is it for civilized man to conceive of the importance of song in the life of the Indian. To the Indian song is the breath of the spirit that consecrates the acts of life. Not all songs are religious, but there is scarcely a task, light or grave, scarcely an event, great or small, but has its fitting song. . . .

"Indians feel that, in the English reading of their verse, justice is not done to the poetry when there is given only

a bare and literal translation of the symbolic word instead of a full expression of the meaning. They say, 'It takes many words in English to tell what we say in one. But since you have no one word to tell all we mean, then you must speak our one word in your many.'" — *Natalie Curtis Burlin, in "The Indian's book."*

Chippewa Music;

"Music is one of the greatest pleasures of the Chippewa. If an Indian visits another reservation one of the first questions asked on his return is: 'What new songs did you learn?'

"Every phase of Chippewa life is expressed in music. Many of the songs are very old and are found on several reservations. Others are said to be the more recent compositions of the certain men who composed them 'during a dream or upon awaking from a dream.' . . .

"The songs of the Chippewa are usually accompanied by either the drum or the rattle, while the Chippewa lover interesperses his songs with the music of the flute." — *Frances Densmore, in "Chippewa music."*

"As regards the musical accomplishments of the Indian tribes at the present day, they are far below the standard which we have found among their ancestors. A period of three hundred years of oppression has evidently had the effect of subduing the melodious expressions of happiness and contentedness which in former times appear to have been quite as prevalent with the Indians as they generally are with independent and flourishing nations. The innate talent for music evinced by those of the North American Indians who were converted to Christianity soon after the emigration of the Puritans to New England is very favorably commented on by some old writers. In the year 1661 John Elliot published a translation of the psalms into Indian verse. The singing of these metrical psalms by the Indian converts in their places of worship appears to have been actually superior to the sacred vocal performances of their Christian brethren from Europe, for we find it described by several witnesses as 'excellent' and 'most ravishing.'" — *Engel, in "Musical instruments," 1908.*

Austin, M. H. American rhythm. 1923.

The beginnings of poetry and the origin of rhythm are the real subject, but the book contains translations of more than a score of Amerindian songs.

Austin, M. H. Amerindian verse. 1926. In Braithwaite's *Anthology of magazine verse for 1926*, pp. 104–15. (Sesquicentennial edition.)

Barnes, N. American Indian love lyrics. 1925.

"The book in its matter is wholly charming — songs of love and friendship, of nature, of holy places and of prayer. A brief and illuminating essay on the poetic forms used by the Amerindians follows the poems."

In her preface the author says: "The very beautiful Aztec and the Inca poetry belong to the earlier and more highly developed civilizations. Since it is the purpose of this volume to treat of the more primitive forms of rhythm, it has seemed best to limit the illustrations to songs from the tribes north of Mexico."

Bauer, M. How music grew, pp. 9–17. 1926.

Indian music, Indian instruments, Indian musicians, etc., briefly described and discussed.

Boas, F. Poetry and music (Eskimo). 1888. In *U. S. Bureau of ethnology*. Sixth annual report, 1884–85, pp. 648–58.

Brown, M. E. A. Musical instruments of North America. 1888. In *Musical instruments and their homes*, pp. 301–13.

"Includes the instruments of Alaska, those of the Indians of British America and those of the tribes of the United States, especially of the Dakotas, the Apaches, and the Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, and finally those of the natives of Mexico." Many small drawings in pen and ink with brief descriptions. The work is based on scattered sources, not upon musical research, but it puts within the reach of the reader material not found elsewhere.

Burlin, N. C. The Indians' book. 1907.

The direct utterance of the Indians themselves and an intensive study of Indian songs. The editor made special researches into the musical-lore and song-poetry of the North American Indian.

"The collection of songs in *The Indians' book* makes that volume quite the most representative source book for the study of Indian lyrics. The original texts of unusual range in poetic patterns, the musical settings, the interlinear translations, and the accompanying narratives add a rich context to free translations of genuine literary merit."

"She does not take up questions of theory in her book, and she does not harmonize the songs, but her work is of great value to the student, especially in the sidelight it throws on the attitude of the Indians themselves toward music." —*Burton.*

Burton, F. R. American primitive music, with especial attention to the songs of the Ojibways. 1909.

Twenty-eight Ojibway songs harmonized and provided with English words.

"Mr. Burton gives in the first chapter a brief history of the various attempts to understand and reproduce the music of North American Indians, and adds to this the results of his own researches. . . . The Obijways appear to have been noteworthy in the character and completeness of their songs."

Coe, S. K. Melodrama of Hiawatha. 1905.

"In the setting of selections from the poem Indian melodies have been used as themes, and the Indian rhythms kept throughout for the sake of giving to the music the same aboriginal flavors suggested by the descriptions of the poem. Many of the themes are from the collection of Miss Alice C. Fletcher."—*Introduction.*

Coleridge-Taylor, S. Scenes from the Song of Hiawatha. 1900.

"In its setting the composer has made use of themes which, if not taken direct from Indian sources, are at least suggestive of such music."

Cronyn, C. W. The path on the rainbow. 1918.

Mrs. Austin in her introduction calls this the first authoritative volume of aboriginal American verse, and the editor in dedicating the volume says, "Many of the songs and chants herein translated are very ancient, a number are modern, but none exhibit the slightest traces of European influence; they are genuine American classics." Following the direct translation are interpretations by Constance Lindsay Skinner, Mary Austin, and others. It must be kept in mind that all Indian verse is either sung or chanted.

De Huff, E. W. From desert and pueblo. 1924.

Navajo and Tewa songs. (With music.)

Densmore, F. Chippewa music. 2 vols. 1910–13.

"Miss Densmore spent two years among Chippewa tribes and had the help of tribesmen who had lived twenty-five years on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota. *Chippewa music* is the title of the two volumes containing her notes and observations, and they constitute Bulletin 45 and Bulletin 53 of the Bureau of ethnology. In both volumes are songs of tribal games and dances, songs 'composed in dreams,' and individual songs of forgotten warriors. 'I have lost my sweetheart' and 'I will not drink' are names of love songs. 'He killed a man' and 'I carry it away' are dance songs. And Chippewa juveniles have the 'Song of the game of silence' and the 'Song of the crawfish.' "—*Carl Sandburg.*

——. Indian action songs. 1921.

The purpose of this book is to teach certain Indian customs by means of songs and appropriate action. The customs are those of the Chippewa Indians. Directions for pantomimic representation are given.

——. Mandan and Hidatsa music. 1923.

——. Northern Ute music. 1922.

——. Teton Sioux music. 1918.

The subjects are explained and the music analyzed.

The last three titles also constitute bulletins of the Bureau of American ethnology, respectively nos. 80, 75, 61.

Engel, C. American Indian. 1910. In *Musical instruments*, pp. 58–82.

Being Dr. Engel's descriptive catalog of the musical instruments in the Victoria and Albert museum. This chapter refers mostly to the Aztecs and the Peruvians.

Fletcher, A. C. The Hako; a Pawnee ceremony (includes music). 1904.

Constitutes the 22d annual report of the Bureau of American ethnology, 1900–1901, pt. 2.

——. Indian games and dances with native songs. 1915.

——. Indian story and song. 1900.

In the last two books Miss Fletcher has studied the songs and festivals of various tribes transcribing the music with both the original words and literal translation. The first, 'Indian games,' etc., is planned for Boy scouts and Camp fire girls. It outlines dances giving music and suggesting properties. Miss Fletcher is a distinguished student of Indian music.

Hubbard, W. L., *ed.* Music of North American Indians. 1908. In *The American history and encyclopedia of music*, vol. 8 (American music), pp. 39–47.

Humphrey, W. B. The Indians' use of song from the papoose board to the grave. 1913.

Includes and explains the collection of songs called *North American Indian folklore music*, published by the American Indian league.

Jeancon, J. A. Indian song book.

Five Tewa songs. (With music.)

Kinscella, H. G. Hiawatha and Chibiabos. 1926. In *Kinscella music appreciation reader*, book 2, pp. 74–75.

"Chibiabos was the sweetest of all singers, and the best of all musicians." He played on the flute.

Matthews, W. Navaho music (by Prof. John C. Fillmore); Melodies (recorded on the phonograph by Washington Matthews). 1897. In *Navaho legends*, pp. 254–75, 279–90.

"These Navaho songs are especially valuable because they carry us well back towards the beginnings of music-making. One only needs to hear them sung, or listen to them in the admirable phonographic records of Dr. Matthews to be convinced of this from the very quality of tone in which they are sung. In all of them the sounds resemble howling more than singing, yet they are unmistakably musical in two very important particulars; (1) In their strongly marked rhythm; (2) in the unquestionably harmonic relations of the successive tones." — *Note by Prof. Fillmore.*

New York. Public library. The folk music of the western hemisphere; a list of references in the New York public library. 1925.

Parkman, M. R. Alice C. Fletcher. 1917. In *Heroines of service*, pp. 211–31. (7–9)

Poetry: a magazine of verse, February, 1917.

This number is devoted to poems from American-Indian motives.

Schoolcraft, H. R. Indian music, songs, and poetry. 1848. In *The Indian in his wigwam*, pp. 221–30.

Troyer, C. Indian music lecture. 1913.

Tells of the chants and songs of the Zuni Indians and describes some of them on pages 42 and 43. The author was for a time associated with Frank H. Cushing in the task of interperting Zuni songs and his contribution to Indian song-literature is said to hold a particular charm for the investigator.

Walton, E. L. Dawn boy. 1926.

A collection of Blackfoot myths and legends, and ceremonial songs of the Navajos. Mr. Witter Bynner writes in an introduction: "Miss Walton . . . has brought into more congenial English than any other interpreter has found, the simplicities, the serenities, the grave and happy mysticism of Indian songs."

Wood, C. The poets of America, pp. 97–102. 1925.

The author quotes from various interpretations, with comments, mentions the close affinity of Tlingit translations to Ezra Pound, etc., then says:

"It is not American, this Amerind product, in the sense in which we are. . . . The Indians have had little common blending of their cultures with the whites; every aspect of Indian life is alien to us. The fragments of their singing are at best translations from an alien race, an alien tongue, a culture utterly alien. These fragments should be cherished for whatever they have to contribute. But the Romans domiciled in Carthage stayed Romans still, in fact and in art; successive conquerors of England did not base their song on that of the earlier inhabitants, until the racial mingling had been consummated. It is doubtful if Amerind song is kin to the poetry of Pound, Rose O'Neill, and the others; the kinship lies in the translators."

Victrola Records

18431 A. By the waters of Minnetonka (an Indian love song). (Thurlow Lieurance.)

Princess Watahwaso, mezzo-soprano, with piano by the composer, flute by Hubert Small.

64516 From the land of the sky-blue water (from *American Indian songs*). (N. R. Eberhart–C. W. Cadman.)

Evan Williams, tenor, with orchestra.

17635 Gambler's song.
Glacier Park Indians. (Blackfeet tribe.)

17611 Grass dance.
Glacier Park Indians. (Blackfeet tribe.)

17611 Medicine song.
Glacier Park Indians. (Blackfeet tribe.)

64200 The moon drops low (from *American Indian songs*). (Eberhart-Cadman.)
Janet Spencer, contralto.

17635 Navajo Indian songs.
Geoffrey O'Hara.

18431 B. A Sioux serenade. (Thurlow Lieurance.)
Princess Watahwaso, mezzo-soprano, with piano by the composer, flute by Hubert Small.

17611 White dog song.
Glacier Park Indians. (Blackfeet tribe.)

Maps

Alexander, H. B. Linguistic families of American Indians north of Mexico, by J. W. Powell (in color). Revised by members of the staff of the Bureau of American ethnology, 1915. 1916. In *North American mythology*, at end of volume.

Avery, E. M. Map of the Pueblo region. 1904. In *A history of the United States*, vol. 1, p. 27.

Charnay, D. Map of Toltec migrations. 1887. In *The ancient cities of the New world*, opposite p. 1.

Crane, L. Map of the Navajo and Hopi country. 1925. In *Indians of the enchanted desert*, at end of volume.

Farrand, L. Distribution of American Indians about 1500, by linguistic stocks.*— Territory of the Five nations about 1650. — Present distribution of the tribes of Indians, 1904 (in color). 1904. In *Basis of American history*, facing pp. 91, 154, 261.
*A reproduction of the Powell map.

Fiske, J. Distribution of barbarous tribes east of the Mississippi. 1899. In *History of the United States for schools*, facing p. 8.

Gilmore, M. R. Map to show the distribution of the native tribes in what is now the state of North Dakota and adjacent states. 1922. In *Prairie smoke*, p. 4.

Goddard, P. E. Culture areas in North America; Villages and tribes of the Southwest. 1918. In *Indians of the Southwest*, p. 13 and between pp. 14 and 15.

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